My adventure with the invisible

by Lowell Thomas, *World Traveler—Radio Commentator*

MACHINES chattered around me, a bewildering complexity of mechanism endowed with superhuman faculties of precision. They had cost millions of dollars—years of thought and research. As I stood on the fifth floor of the Gillette factory in Boston I reflected: "Imagine this prodigious assembling of technological perfection, just to make a blade."

My guide corrected me, saying: "That isn't what we are turning out here. We are all collaborating here to produce a perfect edge. And that, actually and positively, is a thing that you *cannot see.*"

I was to learn he was right. My guide took me upstairs and introduced me to a technician who presided over an amazing instrument. The pet gadget of the blond young modern Merlin from M. I. T. is a "sharpness comparer." Within its mysterious interior an adaptation of the weird usefulness of the photo-electric eye detects to an uncanny degree of accuracy whether that precious edge comes up to Gillette standards of sharpness.

There I realized that what my guide had told me was true. The perfect edge is perfectly invisible. It can be measured only with light-waves!

In my wanderings around the globe this is just about the most astounding spectacle I have observed in modern industry. I mean all this mighty, elaborately mechanized organization engaged in producing the unseeable.

Electric furnaces in which coils of steel are hardened and tempered, furnaces that look like long, miniature tunnels. Inside they are 1500 degrees hot, outside they are so cool you can rest your hands upon them. Diamonds from the fields of Kimberley or Brazil that play their part in the testing machines. Microscopes with a 3000-power magnifying capacity. Cathode ray oscillographs that far outstrip man's poor faculties of perception or accuracy.

And all for what? To turn out something too fine for the human eye to perceive—to produce a shaving edge of incomparable keenness. The doctors of physics, the draughtsmen in the designing room, the toolmakers in the machine shop are constantly experimenting, to produce an even sharper, smoother-shaving edge—and it's difficult for me to imagine that today's Gillette blade could be improved upon. I know—I've tried them all—in all parts of the world.

So in view of what I've seen and experienced, I can't imagine how any shaver could select a blade other than Gillette.

Here are the facts about razor blades. Why let anyone deprive you of shaving comfort by selling you a substitute! Ask for Gillette Blades and be sure to get them.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

The Literary Digest

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, JANUARY 25, 1936

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Veterans Counting Bonus Chickens

Budget-Balancers Shake Heads, But Payment to Veterans Appears Assured of Congressional Enactment Even if Roosevelt Vetoes Bill

A penniless veteran entered a New York court last week and asked to be jailed.

"It's only for three or four weeks, Judge," he explained. "Then I'll have my bonus."

Similar hopes for quick payment were felt by other veterans as they watched the Senate rush its "baby-bond" bonus-bill toward a vote.

Five amendments, including one by Senator Elmer Thomas, Oklahoma Democrat, to authorize new currency, were speedily voted down.

Speed of action was unchecked by testimony from Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., that the Federal Government will have to raise $11,300,000,000 between now and June 30, 1937.

Senator James Couzens, outspoken Michigan Republican, who first disclosed details of Mr. Morgenthau's conference with the Senate Finance Committee, estimated that this sum would bring the total public debt to $35,500,000,000.

Those who want a balanced budget shook their heads.

A few days later, further details of Mr. Morgenthau's testimony were reported by Senator Josiah W. Bailey, North Carolina Democrat:

1. He agreed that the budget sent by the President to Congress two weeks ago would have to be revised.
2. He assumed that the "passage of the bonus-bill plus the Supreme Court decision on the AAA would not help the bond market."
3. In his statements there was an implication that new taxes would be required.

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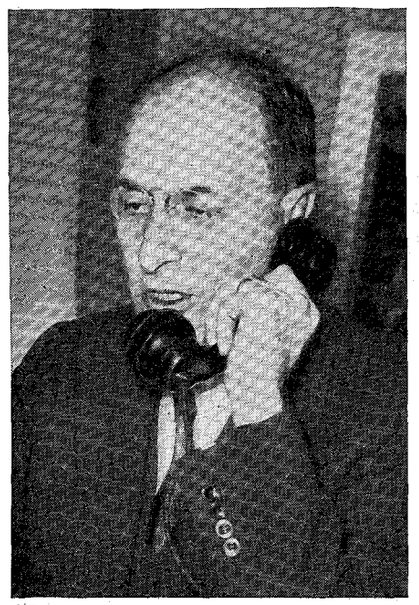
The Republican co-author of the "baby bond" bonus bill: Senator Steiwer



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Concerned about the bonus problem: Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Favorable Vote

After hearing the Secretary's figures, the Committee passed favorably on the bonus-bill, 15 to 2.

This caused the Cleveland *News* (Rep.) to exclaim: "Poor Mr. Morgenthau! The bonus-bill has been passed by the House without regard for the budget. The Supreme Court didn't even take cognizance of the budget when its AAA decision left the Treasury owing $1,089,000,000. Democratic leaders forget the budget when they grease the legislative wheels for the tenant-farm bill, another billion-dollar item."

The "baby-bond" act is the collective product of three Democratic Senators: Pat Harrison of Mississippi, James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri, and—in the Republican camp—Frederick Steiwer of Oregon.

It provides for $50 "demand notes," dated June 15, 1936. Veterans may then cash them at any post-office, or keep them, at 3 per cent. interest, until 1945.

To the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.), which considers a "$2,000,000,000 bonus payment a boon to the nation's business," the bond idea only means that "Congress has finally decided to give the veterans their bonus, but insists on making it as hard as possible for them to spend it."

Bonds or no bonds, "it's all the same" to the Washington *Daily News* (Ind.) which warns:

"Congress is voting to give the veterans an additional bonus which will cost taxpayers $1,245,000,000 more than was contemplated under the original bonus law."

From the White House, throughout the week, came studied silence. Some correspondents had "tips" that the President was "favorable," and would "sign." Others flatly predicted veto.

"I do not know whether the President will sign this bill or not," said Senator Harrison, opening the Senate debate. "But I will say that, whether it is signed or not, it will become a law."

This statement was considered by some a veto defiance.

Counting Chickens

Meanwhile, admittedly "counting chickens before they are hatched," veterans began listing ways to spend their money.

"What are we going to do with this unexpected shower?" asks George M. Slocum, Publisher of *Automotive Daily News*, motor-industry trade-paper. "Well, we are going to buy a new automobile."

Interviews by a New York *Evening Journal* (Hearst) reporter revealed that other veterans planned to have teeth fixed, clothes replaced, debts paid, homes repaired, businesses opened, and sons sent to college.

Acme

One of the other co-authors of the bonus compromise: Senator James F. Byrnes

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New Deal *vs.* the Supreme Court

Constitutional Debates of 1787 Studied as Congress Seeks to Save Laws; Amendments and Legislative Curbs on Court Considered

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Now anxious to amend the Constitution: Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska

Senator George W. Norris had reason to worry. Within a few days, he knew, the Supreme Court might pounce upon his pet project, the Tennessee Valley Authority.

He doubted last week whether any farm-relief law could possibly be fashioned which would fit the mold set by the Court in its AAA decision. President Roosevelt hoped Senator Norris was overly pessimistic.

The Nebraska Progressive led the movement toward amendment of the Constitution by asking last May for a brake on court decisions on legislative acts. Since then, seven similar proposals have reached Congress.

Last week the House Judiciary Committee heard a plea to turn back to the days of the Constitutional Convention for authority.

Randolph Invoked

In 1787 Governor Randolph of Virginia asked the Convention to give Congress the power to enact "general welfare" laws. His clause was lost in rewriting, but Representative Maury Maverick, Democrat, of Texas, resurrected it last week as the basis for a proposed amendment.

At the same time, Senator M. M. Logan, Democrat, of Kentucky, sought to give Congress direct power over industrial disputes and movement of products affecting interstate commerce.

Representative Vito Marcantonio, Republican, of New York, went further. He would revise the Constitution to permit regulation of agriculture and industry, child labor and relief, and control of business.

A movement gained impetus in the House to restrict by statute, rather than by amendment, the powers of the Supreme Court to pass on Congressional acts.

Criticism of the Supreme Court's functioning is, to the Troy (N. Y.) *Record* (Ind.), a "diabolical plot" stemming from the President.

"His idea is that the only chance he has to disappoint enough people by the rejection of laws promising paradise to this bloc or to that is to make them howl for amendments," it said. "So he has permitted and urged legislation evidently contrary to the Constitution for no better reason than to create anticonstitutional antagonism."

Such antagonism is not new in the 145 years of American history, the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.) remarks, summarizing:

"Twice the people overruled specific decisions of the Court by the adoption of Constitutional amendments.

"Once they wiped out a Supreme Court decision by four bloody years of Civil War.

"Once the President of the United States said 'let the Supreme Court enforce its decision'—when he knew the Supreme Court had no machinery of enforcement.

"Once Congress specifically denied to the Court the power to render decision on a case then pending before it—and the Court acknowledged the right of Congress to restrain it.

"Once the President of the United States 'packed' the Court to bring from it a reversal of its own decision."

Court as Own Critic

Not every attack has come from the outside, Heywood Broun, New York *World-Telegram* (Ind.) columnist, notes.

"Two of the most severe condemnations of Supreme Court practise have come from members of the Court itself," he says.

"I refer those who accept majority opinions as gospel writ to the remarks of Mr. Chief Justice Hughes concerning the ruling on the Railway Pension Act and the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Stone in the Triple A decision. In both cases there was a sharp reminder in the Court of the danger of autocracy unless the nine will undertake to regulate their own powers."

James Truslow Adams, analyzing the Constitution in the light of demands being made upon it, finds the document adequate.

"A Constitution which can be altered by even formal amendments on an average of once every three years or so, can not be considered as too rigid to respond to the genuine wishes of any large part of the people," he writes in the January *Scribner's*.

For one thing "it has indicated the innate political conservatism of the American people.

"Moreover, when we realize the enormous alteration in our life between 1804 and 1913, and the fact that we were able to adapt government to them with only the three formal amendments incident to the Civil War, we must recognize that flexibility of the Constitution can be secured in other ways."

New Farm-Aid Slogan

Soil Conservation Emphasized Over Crop-Control Method

"Crop control" fades from the New Deal lexicon and "soil conservation" emerges.

Primarily, the outlawed AAA paid the farmer for inactivity—for not planting crops or raising hogs. The substitute plan would pay him for activity—for turning into pastures and woodland the fields worn away by overuse.

"Fifty million acres once cultivated in the United States no longer produce crops," Chester C. Davis, Farm Administrator, writes in the February *American Magazine*.

"Heavy rains have left in their wake tragic gullies that are ever widening and deepening, carving out of the heart of our land a monument to national folly."

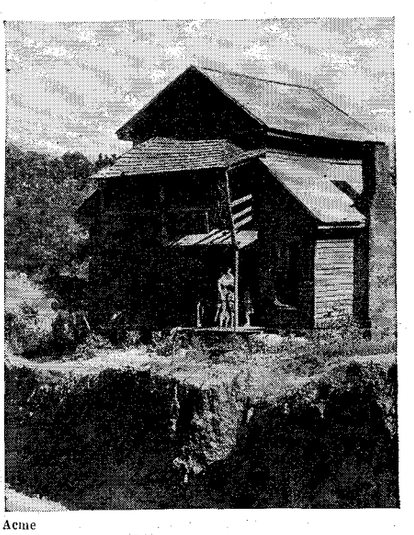
Last week the Administration believed it had found a way of heeding Nature's warning and, without resorting to new laws, of plugging the hole torn in the farm program by the Supreme Court.

Under the almost-forgotten Soil Conservation Act of 1935, the Government, with some slight changes, would reward farmers for retiring certain eroded lands from production. It would not turn to the contracts or the taxes which tripped up the AAA.

"Indeed, if we have a repetition of the dust-storms of summer before last," said the Washington *News* (Ind.), "some of the powdery top-soil of Kansas may sift through the windows of the $11,000,000 temple of justice in Washington and become grit in the processes of States' rights judicial logic.

"And it is not, we trust, too much to hope that, in considering the natural, or rather, antinatural phenomenon of the soil in Indiana washing down the Wabash to silt in the bed of the Mississippi and cause overflow in Tennessee and Arkansas, the Supreme Court Justices will consider it a contingency coming properly within the scope of the general welfare clause."

The revised objective is "nothing more than the old AAA in disguise" to the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.-Dem.). Like the discarded



Acme

What happens when soil erodes: a house in Mississippi precariously perched on a ledge

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crop control idea, the Washington *Post* (Ind.) adds, it "would use the power of the purse to buy compliance with a Federally regulated system of price and production control."

Some opponents deplored the absence from the plan of any promise of government aid in the expansion of foreign markets.

Herbert Hoover, finding the problem "still unsolved" by New Deal "collectivism," offered a policy of his own in a speech at Lincoln, Nebraska, last week.

Urging a philosophy of plenty rather than one of scarcity, he recommended:

Restoration of the home market to American farmers.

Retirement of submarginal lands.

Slowing up reclamation projects.

Restoration of the export market.

Encouragement of cooperative marketing and further improvement of farm-credit machinery.

Expansion of new crops.

Non-political control by a national board and land grant colleges.

Direct subsidy of special crops by general taxation.

Subsidy Criticized

"Mr. Hoover is not afraid of the word 'subsidy,'" commented the Kansas City *Journal-Post* (Ind.). "He says it makes for straight thinking. Would that it didn't.

"Mr. Hoover justifies his proposed uneconomic agricultural subsidies by saying that we have subsidized railroads, aviation, the merchant marine, and silver-mining. Every one of these has been a scandal.

"Mr. Hoover has vigorously attacked the indefensible silver purchase. Now he would exorcise the evil by multiplying it."

The Des Moines *Register* (Ind.) approved the Hoover speech.

"From the standpoint of agriculture's interest, which is inseparable from that of the nation," it said, "he has made a great contribution toward fructifying fifteen years of debate by removing at least the essential principles of a sound and workable farm program—of justice to farmers and of justice to future inheritors of our national soil resources—from partizan dispute."

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"Wait a Minute—We'll Both Look!"
—Herblock for NEA Service

"Explosion" at Munitions Inquiry

Nye Accusation Against Wilson Arouses Others to His Defense; Morgan Explains Loans to Allies; U. S. Entry Into War Debated

The Senate Munitions Committee inquiry into the causes of war simmered, then boiled, last week.

At one point Gerald P. Nye, Committee Chairman, apologized to reporters for a dull morning at the open hearings in the Democratic Caucus Room.

At another he flung charges of "falsifying" at War-time President Woodrow Wilson and his Secretary of State, Robert Lansing.

With partners of J. P. Morgan & Co., still at the witness-table, early testimony turned back to the $500,000,000 Franco-British loan sponsored by the Morgan firm in 1915.

Acme

At Munitions Hearing: J. P. Morgan checks records

This first offering of Allied securities to American investors during the War came after President Wilson had tacitly lifted the Administration ban on loans to the public.

George Whitney, Morgan partner, testified the loan marked the first step in "the change of the United States from a debtor to a creditor nation."

Senator Bennett Champ Clark suggested that this 1915 loan formed the "entering wedge" for sales of bad foreign bonds in the United States during the 'twenties.

"You've told the whole story yourself, Senator," Mr. Morgan replied. "You say, didn't this result in the putting out on the American public of securities of all kinds, and I tell you that's just the trouble."

Charge Against Wilson

Charges that Woodrow Wilson "falsified" grew out of his testimony while in conference with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1919. In response to a question, the minutes showed, Mr. Wilson denied knowing of secret treaties dividing enemy territory until he reached Paris late in 1918.

Senator Nye maintained that the War-time President had discussed the secret pacts with Arthur J. Balfour when the British Mission headed by him visited this country soon after our entry into the War.

Moreover, he asserted, "the highest and most unimpeachable sources" showed that Balfour had left with the State Department a written memorandum that covered the whole subject of peace terms and secret treaties.

Next day burly Tom Connally, Democratic Senator from Texas, rose in wrath on the Senate floor.

"Some checker-playing, beer-drinking back-room of some low house," cried the enraged Texan, "is the only place fit for the kind of language which the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Nye] put into the record about a dead man, a great man, a good man, a man who, when alive, had the courage to meet his enemies face to face and eye to eye. . . .

"This Committee . . . comes back like a ghoul, a historic ghoul, to desecrate the sacred resting-place of the honored dead."

Two Democrats of the Munitions Committee also resented the attack on Wilson. In the hearing-room, Senators Pope of Idaho and George of Georgia read a joint statement into the record: " . . . the purpose of this investigation is being lost sight of. . . . . We are emphatically not interested either in head-hunting or using an instrumentality of the United States Senate to promote the bias, prejudice, or animus of any member of the Committee."

Senator Nye, responding to the attack, denied that the accusation against Wilson was made with "malice." He had voted for Wilson in 1916, he said, because he believed the President "had kept us out of war."

"Goat" Hunt Denied

Nye also resented the insinuation that his Committee was hunting for a "goat."

"I think that the witnesses who are before us at the present time," he said, referring to the Morgan partners, "are ready to bear testimony that there has been no attempt on the part of the Committee to put them in the light of villains, who had set out in 1914 to drive 110,000,000 or 120,000,000 people into a war."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* summed up: "The investigation of the Senate Munitions Committee has failed to throw any new light upon the solution of the neutrality problem. It has shown anew that public opinion, and many persons within the Wilson Administration, were predominantly pro-Ally long before the United States entered the War."

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"Village of Living Dead"

Hundreds of Miners' Lives Reported Lost from Silicosis, Occupational Disease; Congress Stirred; Employers Deny Unfairness

© Harris & Ewing

Philippa Allen, social worker; Representatives Glenn Griswold and Vito Marcantonio, of Labor Committee, investigating the Gauley Bridge silicosis deaths

A young New York playwright, driving through desolate West Virginia mountains two years ago, picked up a miner. From this man he heard of a "village of living dead" at Gauley Bridge, where a tunnel was drilled through the mountainside.

A visit to the village so impressed the dramatist that he wrote for the *New Masses*, radical weekly, a grim short-story of a miner slowly suffocating from a strange occupational disease called silicosis.

Back in New York, Albert Maltz, the dramatist, told what he had seen to Frank Palmer, Editor of the *People's Press*, new labor tabloid. Getting names, dates, and photographs, Mr. Palmer broke the story.

Last week, before a House Committee, a bespectacled social worker said that 2,000 tunnel workers labored in air so thick with fatal silica dust they could not see ten feet ahead. Armed with affidavits and court records, she testified that 476 had died and 1,500 were doomed; and that an undertaker buried the victims "at $50 a head."

The target of these accusations is the Rhinehart & Dennis Company of Charlottesville, Virginia, which had a contract to build the tunnel for the Electro-Metallurgical Company, a subsidiary of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation.

P. H. Faulconer, President of the contracting company, termed silicosis suits against his firm "a hold-up and blackmail," adding that "only forty-eight had died" on the job.

Company's Defense

"Our attitude has been uncompromisingly fair," says the company. "We did everything within our power to make the working conditions of our employees free from hazard, and we saw to it that any one who died while in our employ received a decent burial, with every grave marked and recorded for future identification."

Charleston records show that 300 workers brought suit for a total of $3,000,000 damages.

Deadlocked juries led to outside settlements of $500 and $600. Last May 200 cases were thrown out by the State Supreme Court, which ruled the men had waited too long before filing complaints.

Silicosis is no new disease. Formerly called "miner's asthma," "potter's rot," or "phthisis," it is found to affect 25 to 80 per cent. of hard-rock miners, granite cutters, subway and skyscraper excavators.

Caused by minute particles of quartz dust in the lungs, it requires "five to forty years to mature," according to Dr. Leroy U. Gardner, Director of the Saranac Lake, New York, Laboratory. "Chemical poisoning, not the hardness and sharpness of the particles," says Doctor Gardner, solidifies the delicate lung tissue.

Means of Prevention

All agree that the disease can be prevented by gas-masks, spraying with water, or air-suction hoses.

Rigid laws for prevention of the disease on public utilities are sought by Representative Vito Marcantonio, New York Republican, who initiated the investigation. A newcomer in Congress, he is not unlike his predecessor, hard-hitting Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York City.

Dark-haired, outspoken, simple in dress, the young Representative—he is only thirty-four—has already impressed his colleagues with his earnestness.

Likewise concerned for prevention is the Bluefield, West Virginia, *Telegraph*. It believes that "national publicity might be sufficient to prevent a similar tragedy in other parts of the country."

On the other hand, while calling for "sane silicosis legislation" to "stamp out the legal racketeering that has risen out of rock dust," the *Engineering News-Record*, trade journal, denounces "these sensational charges, out of the lurid pages of an obscure radical paper, the most unwarranted and vicious that have ever been hurled against a reputable contractor."

Roosevelt on Roosevelt

Franklin D. Honors Cousin at Dedication of Memorial

Franklin D. Roosevelt's smile is as famous as that of his distant cousin, Theodore Roosevelt, who died in 1919.

The New Deal President last Sunday invited further comparison with the Rough-Riding President.

The occasion was the dedication of the New York State Roosevelt Memorial overlooking Central Park in New York City. The President had come home from Washington for the week-end.

At the imposing new $3,500,000 Memorial, surrounded by members of nearly all branches of the Roosevelt family and by other public leaders, he paid tribute to his predecessor in the White House, declaring:

"You and I still remember how those whom he denounced with righteous wrath winced under the stigma of such lashing epithets as 'malefactors of great wealth,' the 'wealthy criminal class,' and the 'lunatic fringe.'"

Conservation Unity

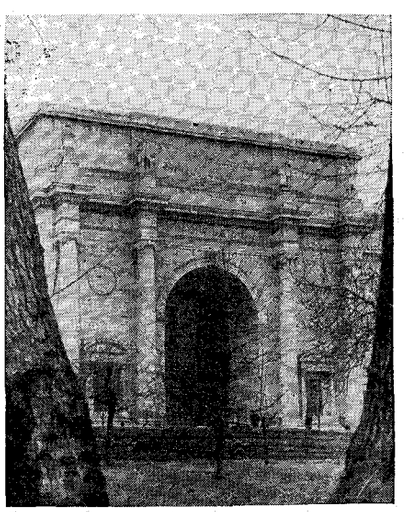
"Conservation means development as much as it means protection," Roosevelt the First had said.

"A text which ought to be emblazoned in every treatise on the care and perpetuation of our natural resources," Roosevelt the Second appended, with a tacit nod toward his new farm program (see page 4).

The situation led Henry F. Pringle to speculate in *The New York Times Magazine* on what Theodore Roosevelt would be doing if he were now alive.

"It may be assumed . . . that Cousin Theodore would be highly critical regarding Cousin Franklin. . . . But behind partizan prejudice might be approval of certain aspects of the New Deal. Theodore Roosevelt would never have tolerated starvation in a land of plenty."

He might "echo the Liberty League in its condemnation of Federal encroachment," but "he strengthened the Federal Government as much as he dared."



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Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Erected by State of New York

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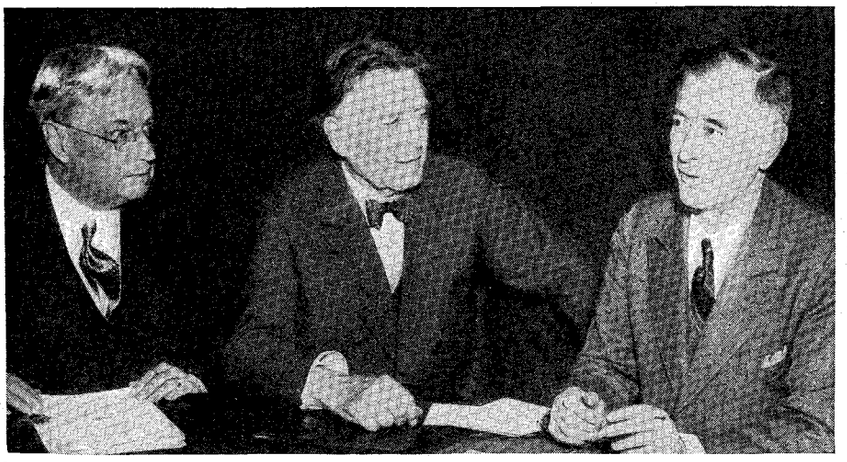
Is Freedom of the Seas Dead?

Administration's Neutrality Bill to Modify Doctrine That Helped Involve America in Two Wars; Senate Bloc Would Retain Principle



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Senators Johnson (left) *and Borah* (center) *want to incorporate the "freedom of the seas" principle into the neutrality bill sponsored by Senator Pittman*

Entrenched, Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson's thin blue line of 5,000 veteran regulars and seasoned militiamen held fire. Toward the ramparts defending New Orleans charged Gen. Sir Edward Pakenham's 8,000 redcoats.

Then, leaden hail from the Americans poured into the massed Britishers. It was raw slaughter. In less than half an hour, darker crimson stained 2,000 scarlet tunics, including Pakenham's. Only seven Americans had been killed and six wounded. Five hundred Britons surrendered; the other survivors fled.

That victory of January 8, 1815, started "Old Hickory" on the path to the White House. Yet, a month before, at Ghent, in far-away Belgium, a treaty ending the war had been signed. Word of it had not reached New Orleans.

Looked upon by some American historians as the least glorious of wars involving the United States, the conflict which began in 1812 ostensibly was fought over the then comparatively new doctrine of freedom of the seas. Nevertheless, not even a man with a microscope could find any mention of that doctrine in the text of the Treaty of Ghent.

This doctrine which, in the words of Benjamin Franklin, seeks "to establish the rule that free ships make free goods," lives on, still an issue tho it has helped to involve the United States in two wars. Simply put, the doctrine implies the right of a neutral to trade with any one at any time.

In Washington, where neutrality legislation is the topic of the day, influential members of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee had an oblique reference to that controversial tenet written into the Administration's bill to keep America out of war.

Another Fighter

It is another fighter quite as implacable as "Old Hickory" who wishes to adhere to the freedom of the seas principle: Senator Hiram Johnson, California Progressive Republican and bitter World Court and League of Nations foe. He found some support from Senators William E. Borah, Idaho Progressive Republican, and Tom Connally, Texas Democrat.

The grim, tight-lipped Californian has a tussle on his hands. Senator Key Pittman, Nevada Democrat and Committee Chairman, is backing the Administration's desire to jettison the freedom of the seas principle.

Divisive Issue

Whether or not Senator Johnson wins his fight, either in Committee or on the Senate floor, the freedom of the seas is a divisive issue among diplomats, admirals and experts on international law.

Dr. Charles Seymour, Provost of Yale University and Professor of European History, who was an American adviser at the Paris Peace Conference, wired THE LITERARY DIGEST:

"Renunciation of the freedom of the seas would remove formidable obstacles to effective applications of blockade and sanctions by the League of Nations, and, also, lessen the chance of quarrels over neutral trade-rights. The Senate bloc appears more fearful of any step implying cooperation with the League than of any complications with belligerents over trade.

"The difficulty arises from the desire to enjoy the privileges of isolation, altho America is not isolated in fact."

Cooperation with Geneva also is advocated by Dr. Clyde Eagleton, Professor of Government at New York University, who told THE LITERARY DIGEST:

"So far as the present situation goes, I see no reason why we should withdraw from the seas simply because some other State runs amuck in war. On the other hand, we could only keep our rights on the seas by the use of force, whether our own or that of the organized community of nations. I prefer the latter."

Writing on "Freedom of the Seas" for the current *Forum*, Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N., retired, lashes out with:

"The most powerful cause for insisting upon the freedom of the seas is the pressure of greed, of commercial interests. The Great War showed us how powerful is this force. In that War we claimed the freedom of the seas chiefly because we wanted the enormous profits of War trade. . . ."

Her Hat in Senate Ring

Gay notes zipped from the flying fingers of a deft banjoist, perched in the back seat of an auto. "What's that music?," the few hundred residents of the tiny Minnesota village asked each other.

Investigating, they saw a small, gray, energetic woman hurrying in and out of stores, pasting up posters. "The music is to let you know my husband is going to speak on the next corner. Won't you hear him?"

In this way, Mrs. Margaret H. Schall helped her log-cabin-born husband, Thomas D. Schall, Minnesota Republican, become Senator.

He lost his sight in 1907, when a cigar-lighter exploded. Thereafter for twenty-eight years, until his death under the grinding wheels of a hit-run auto last month, her eyes were his.

Mrs. Schall telephoned from her comfortable, rambling home in Berwyn Heights, Maryland, a Washington suburb, last week, to tell her attorney she would become a candidate to fill the Senate seat left vacant by her husband's death.

If she wins, she will be the third woman to sit in the Senate.

The announcement complicates the race for the Republican nomination, according to the Minneapolis *Journal* (Ind.-Rep.), which adds:

"Mrs. Schall will have the support of the old Schall organization, formerly widespread and powerful, but it is impossible to gage popular support until the primary."

© International

She hopes to fill her husband's place: Mrs. Thomas D. Schall, wife of the late Senator

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Special Poll of Subscribers on New Deal

Many Similarities to Nation-Wide Tally, With "Yes" and "No" Percentages Almost Identical; Balloting in 48 Large Cities Shows 14 Favorable, 34 Opposed; to Tabulate Clergy's Views

What LITERARY DIGEST subscribers think of the New Deal to-day is revealed in the table on this page.

The figures were gathered in a special poll supplementing the great nation-wide poll of which the final report was published last week. The question in each case was the same: "Do you NOW approve the acts and policies of the Roosevelt New Deal to date?"

The subscribers' poll, a sort of family party held after the main affair, shows many similarities to the big poll, and several interesting divergences. While a substantial number, 229,248, voted in the special test, they are only a fraction of the 1,907,681 who took part in the big poll. Nevertheless, the "yes" and "no" percentages in each case are about the same. The subscribers' "no" percentage is 62.94, as compared with 62.66.

The accuracy of polls of LITERARY DIGEST subscribers as a cross-section of the American people has often been challenged on the ground that DIGEST readers represent an economic and social stratum higher than the average. Yet, the subscribers' vote is within less than one-third of 1 per cent. of the percentage reflected by the country at large.

A striking coincidence is found in the case of Maine, whose percentages in both polls are exactly the same—20.33 "yes"; 79.67 "no."

Subscribers voting in the negative exceed those who support the New Deal by 59,310.

Only ten States give "yes" majorities in this test, whereas, in the major poll, the New Deal captured twelve. The ten are Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Utah. Virginia and Kentucky are the ones that slipped across the line to the negative column on

Poll of *Literary Digest* Subscribers on Roosevelt's New Deal Policies

State	Total Votes To Date	Vote YES in Support of Roosevelt's Policies	Vote NO Against Roosevelt's Policies	ANALYSIS OF HOW VOTERS IN THIS POLL VOTED IN 1932 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION AND HOW THEY NOW VOTE ON NEW DEAL POLICIES													
				Those Who Voted for Roosevelt in 1932 Now Vote on the New Deal			Those Who Voted for Hoover in 1932 Now Vote on the New Deal			Those Who Voted for Thomas in 1932 Now Vote on the New Deal			Those Who Voted for Others Than Roosevelt, Hoover, or Thomas in 1932 Now Vote on the New Deal			Those Who Did Not Vote in 1932 or Vote Not Indicated Now Vote on the New Deal		
				Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
ALABAMA	2,151	1,316=61.18	835=38.82	1,167	478	1,645	68	259	327	9	5	14	1	6	7	71	87	158
ARIZONA	867	332=38.29	535=61.71	267	200	467	52	315	367	7	6	13	.....	.....	.....	6	14	20
ARKANSAS	1,330	736=55.34	594=44.66	666	315	981	31	212	243	4	11	15	.....	2	2	35	54	89
CALIFORNIA	20,653	8,410=40.72	12,243=59.28	5,992	2970	8,962	1,778	8,642	10,420	339	152	491	31	55	86	270	424	694
COLORADO	2,570	870=33.85	1,700=66.15	652	395	1,047	152	1,193	1,345	31	43	74	2	5	7	33	64	97
CONNECTICUT	4,463	1,082=24.24	3,381=75.76	748	570	1,318	221	2,654	2,875	51	44	95	4	8	12	58	105	163
DELAWARE	508	146=28.74	362=71.26	100	68	168	32	273	305	5	1	6	1	....	1	8	20	28
FLORIDA	3,418	1,463=42.80	1,955=57.20	1,190	847	2,037	162	910	1,072	16	10	26	5	10	15	90	178	268
GEORGIA	3,055	1,837=60.13	1,218=39.87	1,582	722	2,304	103	336	439	11	2	13	7	13	20	134	145	279
IDAHO	1,029	381=37.03	648=62.97	289	189	478	63	417	480	12	10	22	4	4	8	13	28	41
ILLINOIS	13,286	4,415=33.23	8,871=66.77	3,196	2,369	5,565	776	5,995	6,771	224	135	359	9	39	48	210	333	543
INDIANA	4,619	1,696=36.72	2,923=63.28	1,302	701	2,003	273	2,063	2,336	58	33	91	5	17	22	58	109	167
IOWA	3,092	1,020=32.99	2,072=67.01	768	462	1,230	181	1,504	1,685	39	23	62	2	8	10	30	75	105
KANSAS	2,478	837=33.78	1,641=66.22	611	334	945	170	1,212	1,382	22	20	42	1	3	4	33	72	105
KENTUCKY	2,866	1,422=49.62	1,444=50.38	1,163	442	1,605	167	888	1,055	20	13	33	7	12	19	65	89	154
LOUISIANA	1,991	1,083=54.39	908=45.61	923	544	1,467	96	280	376	4	10	14	2	10	12	58	64	122
MAINE	1,756	357=20.33	1,399=79.67	269	252	521	57	1,069	1,126	8	5	13	2	3	5	21	70	91
MARYLAND	3,500	1,073=30.66	2,427=69.34	824	868	1,692	149	1,324	1,473	44	41	85	3	9	12	53	185	238
MASSACHUSETTS	10,681	2,097=19.63	8,584=80.37	1,444	1,412	2,856	418	6,825	7,243	118	87	205	3	13	16	114	247	361
MICHIGAN	7,308	2,375=32.50	4,933=67.50	1,666	1,155	2,821	467	3,516	3,983	132	100	232	8	20	28	102	142	244
MINNESOTA	4,929	1,595=32.36	3,334=67.64	1,152	841	1,993	290	2,331	2,621	86	57	143	3	10	13	64	95	159
MISSISSIPPI	1,141	770=67.48	371=32.52	713	254	967	25	69	94	1	1	2	3	1	4	28	46	74
MISSOURI	5,113	1,857=36.32	3,256=63.68	1,471	1,032	2,503	259	2,015	2,274	61	55	116	6	19	25	60	135	195
MONTANA	1,554	626=40.28	928=59.72	468	253	721	111	635	746	25	23	48	1	3	4	21	14	35
NEBRASKA	2,188	744=34.00	1,444=66.00	578	387	965	116	985	1,101	30	18	48	.....	4	4	20	50	70
NEVADA	338	163=48.22	175=51.78	129	47	176	24	124	148	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	8	3	11
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,264	254=20.09	1,010=79.91	198	185	383	42	781	823	4	5	9	.....	2	2	10	37	47
NEW JERSEY	11,588	3,328=28.72	8,260=71.28	2,410	1,622	4,032	581	6,244	6,825	197	130	327	10	8	18	130	256	386
NEW MEXICO	706	301=42.63	405=57.37	250	136	386	34	237	271	8	6	14	.....	3	3	9	23	32
NEW YORK	32,031	12,016=37.51	20,015=62.49	9,089	5,548	14,637	1,504	13,194	14,698	678	329	1,007	42	117	159	703	827	1,530
NORTH CAROLINA	3,368	1,945=57.75	1,423=42.25	1,683	571	2,254	102	671	773	26	20	46	7	3	10	127	158	285
NORTH DAKOTA	958	380=39.67	578=60.33	278	211	489	77	336	413	12	7	19	.....	1	1	13	23	36
OHIO	12,510	4,414=35.28	8,096=64.72	3,117	1,863	4,980	904	5,808	6,712	216	130	346	16	22	38	161	273	434
OKLAHOMA	2,603	1,059=40.68	1,544=59.32	861	578	1,439	128	859	987	16	15	31	3	5	8	51	87	138
OREGON	2,427	954=39.31	1,473=60.69	683	349	1,032	172	1,034	1.206	60	30	90	7	11	18	32	49	81
PENNSYLVANIA	19,454	6,148=31.60	13,306=68.40	4,485	2,800	7,285	1,062	9,686	10,748	260	174	434	16	45	61	325	601	926
RHODE ISLAND	*1,789*	*356=19.90*	*1,433=80.10*	*258*	*243*	*501*	*54*	*1,121*	*1,175*	*17*	*20*	*37*	*1*	*5*	*6*	*26*	*44*	*70*
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,297	836=64.46	461=35.54	762	322	1,084	14	56	70	3	3	6	2	6	8	55	74	129
SOUTH DAKOTA	1,113	348=31.27	765=68.73	266	214	480	64	519	583	12	5	17	.....	4	4	6	23	29
TENNESSEE	2,568	1,362=53.04	1,206=46.96	1,111	425	1,536	134	661	795	15	7	22	6	12	18	96	101	197
TEXAS	8,361	4,568=54.63	3,793=45.37	4,025	2,125	6,150	297	1,388	1,685	50	30	80	7	18	25	189	232	421
UTAH	1,363	690=50.62	673=49.38	535	168	703	117	464	581	16	10	26	4	2	6	18	29	47
VERMONT	944	188=19.92	756=80.08	129	107	236	48	614	662	5	8	13	.....	4	4	6	23	29
VIRGINIA	4,068	1,904=46.80	2,164=53.20	1,585	946	2,531	157	969	1,126	39	30	69	5	24	29	118	195	313
WASHINGTON	4,221	1,492=35.35	2,729=64.65	1,107	751	1,858	262	1,813	2,075	55	39	94	12	17	29	56	109	165
WEST VIRGINIA	2,698	1,057=39.18	1,641=60.82	890	410	1,300	125	1,178	1,303	15	8	23	2	3	5	25	42	67
WISCONSIN	4,332	1,563=36.08	2,769=63.92	1,179	887	2,066	240	1,730	1,970	78	74	152	8	9	17	58	69	127
WYOMING	705	263=37.30	442=62.70	191	104	295	46	304	350	13	10	23	1	3	4	12	21	33
STATE UNKNOWN	1,996	840=42.08	1,156=57.92	627	332	959	131	713	844	34	24	58	2	3	5	46	84	130
TOTALS	229,248	84,969=37.06	144,279=62.94	35,049	39,004	104,053	12,536	96,426	108,962	3,188	2,020	5,208	261	601	862	3,935	6,228	10,163

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the basis of subscribers' ballots. Kentucky says "no" by the slim margin of .38 of one per cent. Utah says "yes" by .62 of one per cent.

Another comparison with the 1,907,681-ballot poll shows the subscribers of seven States giving the New Deal higher percentages, altho in no case is there a favorable majority. The States are Colorado, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. On the other hand, the ten States supporting the New Deal in both polls show sharp reductions in percentages in the subscribers' vote.

Massachusetts again gives the New Deal least support of all the States, 19.63 per cent. "yes," with Rhode Island and Vermont only slightly more favorable. Mississippi again turns up as the State most favorable to the New Deal, with 67.48 per cent. "yes."

Shifts in Vote

Turning to the question of shifts in the subscribers' vote since the Presidential election of 1932, we find 104,053 of the total number indicating that they voted for Mr. Roosevelt and an even larger number, 108,962, that they voted for Mr. Hoover. Since Mr. Roosevelt won the election by 22,821,857 votes to Mr. Hoover's 15,761,841, the criticism probably will be made that DIGEST ballots to Democrats and Republicans are in such disproportion as to invalidate the subscribers' poll as a barometer of public opinion.

Nevertheless, the shifts in the subscribers' poll are almost the same, percentage-wise, as those in the big 1935-'36 poll in which the New Deal won over about 11 per cent. of the 888,028 who had voted for Mr. Hoover and lost about 37 per cent. of the 909,368 who had voted for Mr. Roosevelt.

Of course, the same charge of disproportion has been made in connection with the main poll, but it seems fair to say that the 909,368-vote for Mr. Roosevelt in 1932 is a good sample of national sentiment.

In any case, THE DIGEST wishes to repeat that this same criticism about disproportion in returned ballots was made in 1932 on the basis of the 1928 election vote; yet THE DIGEST poll of that year forecast Mr. Roosevelt's vote within a fraction of one per cent.

Votes in Cities

In addition to the returns in the subscribers' poll, THE DIGEST this week publishes an analysis of how forty-eight cities in all parts of the country voted in the 1935-'36 nation-wide poll as compared with their vote in the 1934 poll.

In 1934 every one of the forty-eight indorsed the New Deal. This time only fourteen are recorded as supporting it, while thirty-four are opposed. The fourteen are all in the Southern or border States, except Salt Lake City.

A glance at the table will show how the thirty-four cities have reversed their vote since 1934. New York City, which favored the New Deal in that year by 66,590 to 34,188, now casts 73,418 against and 52,318 for it. Chicago is opposed, by 52,561 to 28,094. Los Angeles says "no" by 20,560 to 16,399. In San Francisco the vote is closer, 11,827 "no," 10,512 "yes."

What the clergymen of America think of the New Deal to-day will be revealed in another special poll on the same question. The results will appear in an early issue.

Editorial Reactions

Commenting on the DIGEST's nation-wide poll, the Council Bluffs (Iowa) *Nonpareil* (Ind.) finds it "is interesting from many angles.

"There is no doubt about the fact that it represents a fair cross-section of public opinion."

Another compliment for the poll comes from the Topeka *State Journal* (Ind.-Rep.):

"Philosophers, statesmen, and political leaders have no difficulty in pointing out grave doubts as to the accuracy of the results, but every time THE LITERARY DIGEST has taken a poll, it has developed a condition of sentiment which has been proved to exist in the subsequent election."

"As to straw ballots," remarks the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.-Dem.) "they are an amiable amusement, and interesting to those who place confidence in them. At times they scare our politicians on one side, or the other, until their knees knock together. But, if there is reason for politicians to be scared, they should be grateful for the warning which early printing of the bad news gives."

Another analyst of the poll, the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette* (Ind.), finds that "this much is clear—public opinion on the New Deal has swung completely around in less than two years."

An Independent-Democratic paper, the Dallas *Morning News*, says:

"The DIGEST figures can not be safely cried down by the Administration. An important trend in national thought among a large group of voters is shown.

"Among other things it warns the Democrats that they must come away from Philadelphia with a constructive program that will reassure their previous support. Without it, their sole hope is in the personality of the President."

Analysis of How Cities Voted in *Digest's* 1935-'36 Nation-Wide Poll on New Deal Policies As Compared with Their Vote in 1934 Poll

City		1935			1934		
		Vote YES in Support of Roosevelt's Policies	Vote NO Against Roosevelt's Policies	Total Votes	Vote YES in Support of Roosevelt's Policies	Vote NO Against Roosevelt's Policies	Total Votes
Birmingham,	Ala.	2,167	1,183	3,350	3,035	734	3,769
Little Rock,	Ark.	1,099	563	1,662	1,097	244	1,341
Los Angeles,	Calif.	16,399	20,560	36,959	21,824	9,404	31,228
San Francisco,	"	10,512	11,827	22,339	13,276	5,729	19,005
Denver,	Colo.	3,849	7,378	11,227	5,544	4,124	9,668
New Haven,	Conn.	1,180	3,057	4,237	2,330	1,726	4,056
Wilmington,	Del.	780	1,619	2,399	1,402	953	2,355
Jacksonville,	Fla.	955	702	1,657	1,582	508	2,090
Atlanta,	Ga.	3,865	2,229	6,094	4,128	884	5,012
Chicago,	Ill.	28,094	52,561	80,655	37,325	27,999	65,324
Indianapolis,	Ind.	3,769	6,854	10,623	3,732	2,914	6,646
Des Moines,	Iowa	1,162	1,984	3,146	1,290	765	2,055
Kansas City,	Kan.	737	1,163	1,900	657	381	1,038
Louisville,	Ky.	3,766	3,077	6,843	3,206	1,291	4,497
New Orleans,	La.	2,694	2,482	5,176	2,602	971	3,573
Portland,	Maine	508	2,125	2,633	2,837	1,621	4,458
Baltimore,	Md.	4,661	8,628	13,289	6,140	2,924	9,064
Boston,	Mass.	4,751	20,404	25,155	8,833	8,179	17,012
Springfield,	"	1,228	3,461	4,689	1,602	1,225	2,827
Detroit,	Mich.	8,235	14,587	22,822	9,517	4,396	13,913
Minneapolis,	Minn.	5,198	11,392	16,590	6,684	3,052	9,736
Kansas City	Mo.	3,758	7,748	11,506	6,184	3,872	10,056
St. Louis,	"	9,207	13,973	23,180	15,785	6,139	21,924
Omaha,	Neb.	2,809	4,064	6,873	3,151	1,387	4,538
Manchester,	N. H.	388	1,069	1,457	578	289	867
Jersey City,	N. J.	1,335	2,039	3,374	2,191	1,160	3,351
Newark,	"	2,904	5,924	8,828	5,302	2,823	8,125
Buffalo,	N. Y.	2,877	10,458	13,335	3,917	2,659	6,576
New York City,	"	52,318	73,418	125,736	66,590	34,188	100,778
Rochester,	"	2,301	6,287	8,588	4,345	2,212	6,557
Charlotte,	N. C.	682	554	1,236	759	209	968
Cincinnati,	Ohio	4,947	8,826	13,773	8,469	4,585	13,054
Cleveland,	"	8,030	10,428	18,458	13,811	5,526	19,337
Oklahoma City,	Okla.	1,732	1,924	3,656	1,497	600	2,097
Portland,	Ore.	4,443	5,136	9,579	5,595	1,782	7,377
Philadelphia,	Pa.	15,644	29,924	45,568	26,384	16,161	42,545
Pittsburgh,	"	9,212	15,747	24,959	12,511	4,589	17,100
Providence,	R. I.	1,474	5,096	6,570	2,326	1,705	4,031
Charleston,	S. C.	377	291	668	445	157	602
Memphis,	Tenn.	2,473	942	3,415	2,513	510	3,023
Nashville,	"	2,458	1,246	3,704	1,537	481	2,018
Dallas,	Texas	3,690	2,256	5,946	3,850	845	4,695
Houston,	"	2,599	1,246	3,845	3,009	645	3,654
Salt Lake City,	Utah	1,869	1,620	3,489	2,260	786	3,046
Richmond,	Va.	2,060	1,397	3,457	1,757	559	2,316
Seattle,	Wash.	4,042	7,284	11,326	6,207	3,059	9,266
Charleston,	W. Va.	925	1,241	2,166	1,115	507	1,622
Milwaukee,	Wisc.	4,540	6,761	11,301	6,654	2,104	8,758

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Topics in Brief

AND the question is whether there is a political jam on relief-rolls.—*Dallas News.*

REPUBLICANS out my way call Franklin Old King Dole.—*H. I. Phillips in New York Sun.*

THE question now is whether lavish Federal spending has primed the pump or flooded the carburetor.—*Charlotte Observer.*

WE'D like to make a trade with Mr. Hoover. If he'll cut out wise-cracking, we won't run for President.—*Providence News-Tribune.*

IT should be easy for any government to please the people. All they want is lower taxes and larger appropriations.—*Washington Post.*

THERE must have been something fishy about those loans J. P. Morgan made to the Allies. It seems they were paid back.—*Springfield Union.*

THERE is talk now of a new organization for former Boy Scouts. However, the new organization will not demand a bonus.—*San Diego Union.*

SUCH people! No sooner do we begin to emerge from a depression than we start worrying about the depression that will follow the next boom.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

SENATOR SOAPER says that the Townsend Plan places the modern tot in an uncomfortable dilemma. He must tell his grandfather there isn't any Santa Claus.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

AN eastern college dean contends that automobiles are damaging the generation of school age. Well, turn about is fair play.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

ETHIOPIAN soldiers, it seems, do not count for much with the Italians until the latter bag one, when they count him often.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

DOWN in the cornfield, Hear that mournful sound; No more checks for doing nothing, AAA's in the cold, cold ground.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A HARVARD physicist has worked out a radio burglar-alarm. At the first false move, the interloper is given the gong.—*Portland Oregonian.*

HARDLY a man is now alive who had no fun in '35, and never a man in whom there sticks no hope at all for '36.—*F.P.A. in New York Herald Tribune.*

THE Californian's theory that a man may be frozen into suspended animation and later brought to life seems reasonable if you study Hoover.—*Detroit News.*

YOU'LL find the present crop of politicians surprizingly well up on all of the big questions of the day if you refrain from embarrassing them for the answers.—*New Orleans States.*

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL of Italy was asked what he thought about the Ethiopian war and is said to have replied: "I don't see how I can lose. If we win, I will become King of Ethiopia. If we lose, I will again become King of Italy."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Point

JIM FARLEY'S financial report is a perfect piece of work. If you are a voter, the Post Office has a surplus, but if you want two-cent postage, the deficit is enormous.—HOWARD BRUBAKER *in The New Yorker.*

Counterpoint

REPUBLICANS have selected a city called Cleveland for their national convention and have invited the Jeffersonian Democrats to join them. If they will now proceed to nominate somebody called Jackson or Wilson they will be all set.—*New York Times.*

NEWS that Italy has devised a process of making wool out of milk must make the cows feel rather sheepish.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

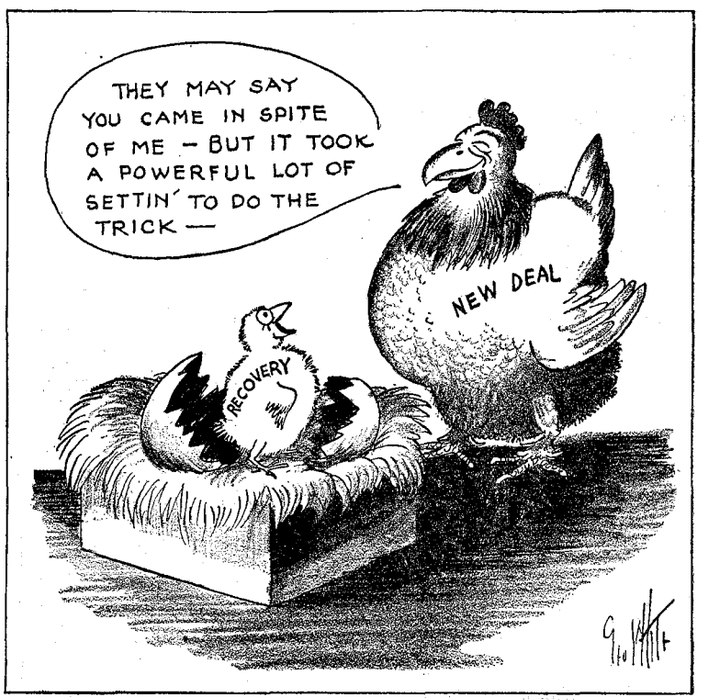
LONDON has been struggling with the worst fog in ten years. It was terrible on the streets but worse in the Foreign Office.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THERE seems to be some doubt as to what Al Smith's rôle will be in the approaching campaign. Maybe he'll figure as a sort of old potato control.—*Boston Herald.*

IF you never have yearned to hit anybody, you never have heard a fat rich man telling how nicely a poor family should get along on $3.85 a week.—*Portland Express.*

THIEVES stole a hog from a Paris, Missouri, farmer and butchered it in his barnyard. Worse yet, they did not pay any processing taxes.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Breathing Spell?
—*Shoemaker in the Chicago* Daily News



Which Came First—Hen or Egg?
—*White in the Tampa* Tribune

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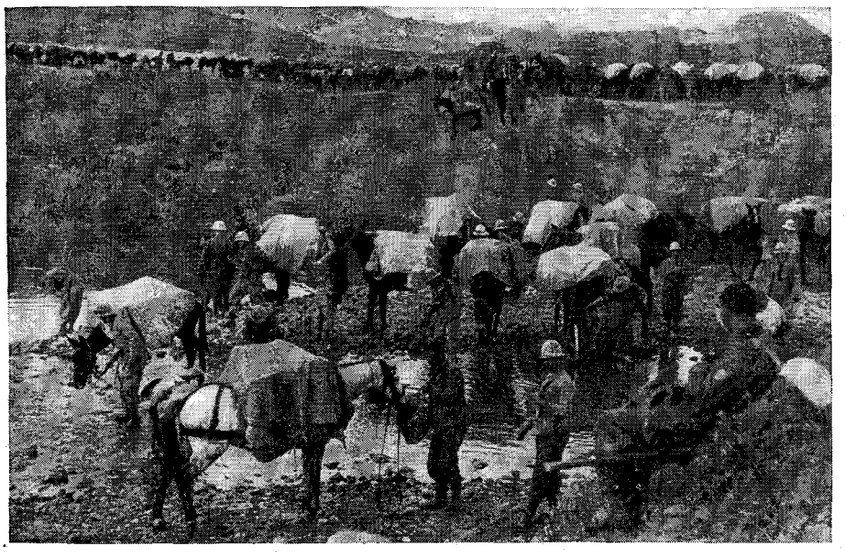
Italo-Ethiopian War Back at Geneva

Nations Meet Again to Discuss Sanctions, Canvass Proposed Oil Embargo; Rome Sends Soldier-Diplomat to Council Table



European

The puddle may become a lake: Italian troops advancing into Ethiopia

The world's statesmen again met at the green horseshoe table in the Council Hall of Geneva on January 20 to discuss the effect of sanctions on Italy and the possibility of imposing an oil embargo.

Three preeminent personages confronted Augusto de Vasconcellos, Portuguese Chairman of the League of Nations Committee of Eighteen.

One was the handsome, dark-haired, scrupulously groomed, new British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Anthony Eden.

Another was the equally dark-haired, stocky and tenacious Auvergnat, France's Premier, Pierre Laval. Not so long ago a non-political friend of Laval's remarked when the Laval Cabinet seemed tottering: "*Laval tombera quand il Voudra—pas avant.*" ("Laval will fall when he wishes to do so—not before.")

A Real Roman

The third outstanding figure was Baron Pompeo Aloisi, Italy's austere and astute Delegate-in-Chief to the League of Nations, who had been described as "a soldier, a diplomat, and a magistrate, all in one." Baron Aloisi, a contributor to the *Christian Science Monitor* once wrote, is a "Roman by birth, spirit, and enthusiasm—thereby perhaps a politician born," and he belongs to "that select class of Italian diplomats whose words mean facts, whose every step means results."

Amid many conflicting reports of what the League Council might or might not do about oil sanctions, responsible British sources, according to a London Associated Press cable, said the Government considered an embargo possible if the Council found it could be made effective.

While making no direct reference to oil sanctions against Italy, Eden said in an address to his constituents at Warwick, England, before leaving for Geneva:

"We must all try to look beyond the immediate conflict with which the League is confronted and keep a firm hold on a few simple essentials.

"I suggest two: Firstly, aggression ought not to be allowed to succeed, and, secondly, the members of the League should be so strong and so united that they can bring home to any aggressor, now or in the future, the fact that peaceful negotiation is not merely the best, but the most successful, way of removing discontents."

Caution Reported

Skeptically, the London *Daily Mail* observed:

"Indications are that Anthony Eden has been instructed to act cautiously at Geneva so that an oil ban may be referred to one of those Committees which will talk about it till Doomsday."

"*Pertinax*" (André Géraud), Foreign Editor of the *Echo de Paris* (Cons. Right), expressed little hope for actual accomplishment as to oil at this meeting of the League Council. He said:

"Because of the indefiniteness of the United States' attitude on the question of oil embargoes, a decision can not be taken now at Geneva. There still remains the other part of the task incumbent on the Powers: the continuation of search for an accord. So far nothing along that line has been sighted."

Virginio Gayda, Editor of the Rome *Giornale d'Italia*, added:

"Because of the Ethiopian affair the imperial Powers did not remember that history does not stop at Geneva and that the world does not end at Addis Ababa. Now we are beginning to think about it, but it is already late.

New Italian Drive

Early last week reports drifted to the outside world that the January light rains in Ethiopia had suddenly ceased on the southern front. Correspondents at Addis Ababa cautiously ventured the suggestion that Gen. Rodolfo Graziani, Italy's ruthless colonial commander there, who has little use for the press, might soon undertake a grand offensive.

Sure enough, last Wednesday, word came through that a violent drive against the forces of Ras Desta Demtu, Emperor Haile Selassie's son-in-law, was in progress. In fact, it developed that the drive had started on the previous Sunday.

Jubilant Rome

Jubilantly, Rome announced that the Ethiopians had been driven back 125 miles on the Dolo (Italian Somaliland) sector, with a loss of 5,000 men. Observers in other countries, however, said the battle was not decisive; that perhaps Rome had withheld news of the offensive because it hung in the balance for a while; that, undoubtedly, Italy's report of casualties was exaggerated.

Since Marshal Badoglio's army was checkmated in the north by continuation of the light rains, it was suggested in other quarters that Premier Mussolini possibly ordered Graziani's offensive to bolster public feeling at home.

Acme

These huts house Askaris, fierce fighters of Ethiopian origin, now in the Italian Army

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Gog, Magog, and Looming Naval Race

Blandly Placid Japanese Toast Prince of Wales in London Guildhall After Scuttling London Parley; Play Without Villain Goes On

© International

In his calm, soft-spoken drawl Norman H. Davis rejected parity for Japan's Navy

Wide World

Admiral Osamu Nagano, for Japan, curtly quit London Naval Conference

Gog and *Magog*, jolly old Celtic giants with fresh, rustic faces and their clothes gaily painted on them, goggled down on the Common Council Room of London's ancient Guildhall.

Below them delegates to the London Naval Conference from five Powers bowed, smiled, and chatted with diplomatic punctilio. They hoisted bumpers of champagne to drink the Prince of Wales's health.

On refectory tables there was a buffet-supper. One tasty dish was saddle of Southdown mutton in aspic. The London Naval Conference was deader than that mutton—but not officially.

Curt Note

Just before they donned dinner clothes, the Japanese delegation headed by Admiral Osamu Nagano, pudgy-handed Supreme War Councilor, had drafted a curt note to Viscount Monsell of Evesham, British First Lord of the Admiralty, withdrawing from the parley because complete parity with the British and American Navies was denied them.

The action jettisoned what more than one commentator on foreign affairs has called "the only important attempt at arms limitation" since the World War.

A conference to delimit navies had decided that no limitations were possible. Yet, after the monkey-wrench labeled "Made in Japan" was hurled, the conference went on, without the Japanese.

It was an American who replied to Japan for the four Powers. In a persistently quiet voice tinged with a Tennessee drawl, Norman H. Davis, President Roosevelt's Ambassador-at-Large, concluded:

"It is possible to change some factors; it is not possible to change geography."

Thus he summarized a crisis, but diplomatic crises are no novelty to Ambassador Davis. He has weathered several.

The last decade has brought this conciliatory Southerner rich experiences. "A Colleague," writing in *The Daily Express* (London), remarks how "he has grown through rich experience of men and things."

To George Slocombe, writing in *The Evening Standard* (London), "the little stubby-haired, pipe-smoking civilian from Tennessee has already succeeded in impressing his personality upon the statesmen of Europe." Yet this writer thinks "his diplomacy is more blunt than subtle."

Whether he was blunt or subtle in his last speech at London, *Nichi Nichi* (Tokyo), implying that "Japan does not intend to initiate an armaments race," insisted that she "will not hesitate to contest any move which defies the spirit of non-menace and non-aggression. . . .

"Some sort of arms race is inevitable under this abnormal situation."

Analysis at Tokyo

This independent Tokyo newspaper summarized:

1. The United States concluded before the Washington Conference, 1921, that it is impossible to outbuild Japan, whose ship-building equipment is superior.
2. The depression has decreased American wealth, whereas Japan's has been increased, narrowing the margin between the two nations.
3. The Vinson program of building up to Treaty strength is taxing the capacity of American shipyards.
4. The nature of the American people makes them unwilling to spend much for military purposes.
5. Ten years are required to train a first lieutenant and the Americans are unable to train a larger personnel quickly. Moreover, most American Navy men are mere professionals, and lack devotion to the State.
6. American pacifists are increasingly influential, and impede a Big Navy Program.

However, "Japanese withdrawal from the London Naval Conference means the end of the determined effort of the United States, since the termination of the World War, to effect a limitation of armaments" to *Army & Navy Journal* (Washington).

"Thus, the American effort proves not only to have been futile, but, actually, has produced clashing relations not promotive of peace. In view of the dangerous international situation in Europe and the Far East, and the certainty that no effective results can flow from negotiations of the Powers remaining in conference, the country should demand the further development of its Navy. . . ."

That the remaining Four-Power Conference will prove futile is disputed by *The Times* (London), which believes "agreement among the remaining four Powers would help check the danger of renewal of a naval building race. . . ."

"Boa Swallowing Elephant"

Of all the heterogeneous elements in vast China, the students have formed the traditionally solid front against the Japanese. As such they always have played an important part in political developments.

Last week, they found one man in China they could not talk back to. For months Dictator Chiang Kai-Shek has patiently stood by while they staged riots and demonstrations against the invader in all parts of the country.

Tired of this business, the Nanking generalissimo summoned 250 of their representatives for a conference on their grievances. Briefly, their demand was for a more positive policy *vis-à-vis* Japan. To this Chiang Kai-Shek replied stern-facedly:

"If you want to fight, join the army."

As the students retired, crestfallen, convinced that China still was far from any united stand against foreign encroachments, the Japanese Army already was making further overtures to North China authorities.

"To those who have followed Japan's plans closely over a period of years, it is obvious that the Chinese will do nothing now of concerted importance," declared Pearl S. Buck, eminent American writer on China, in the February number of *Asia*.

"They are in the position of an elephant enveloped by a boa constrictor by gradual degrees.

". . . There is no doubt that when Japan seizes China the people will be materially benefited. All those things which the common people should have had from their rulers . . . the Japanese will undoubtedly give them. Roads will be built, commerce will develop, famines will be wiped out, agriculture will improve, there will be an orderly, if bureaucratic, form of government, banditry will disappear. . . ."

Knowing her China well, Pearl Buck then adds: "It is a possibility that the overpowering and black threat of Japan will bring to a focus the spirit that yet remains in China, and that young men and women will unite in a desperate new revolution and seize their country and save it."

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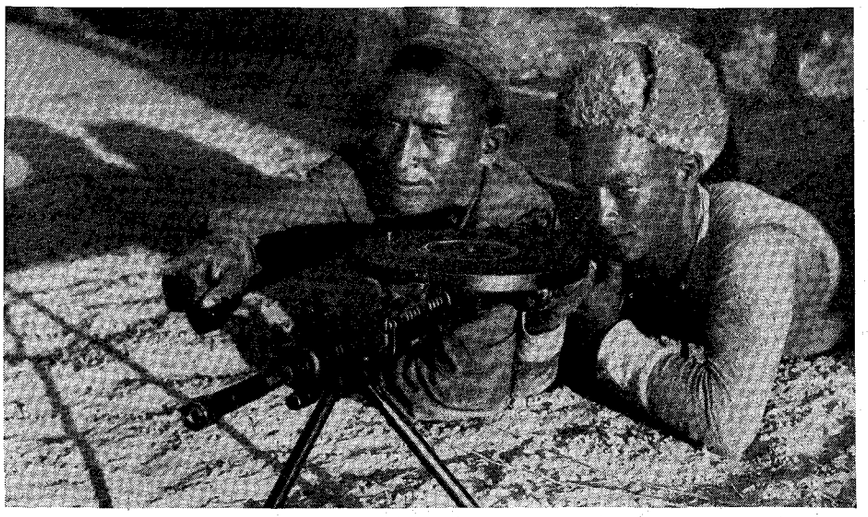
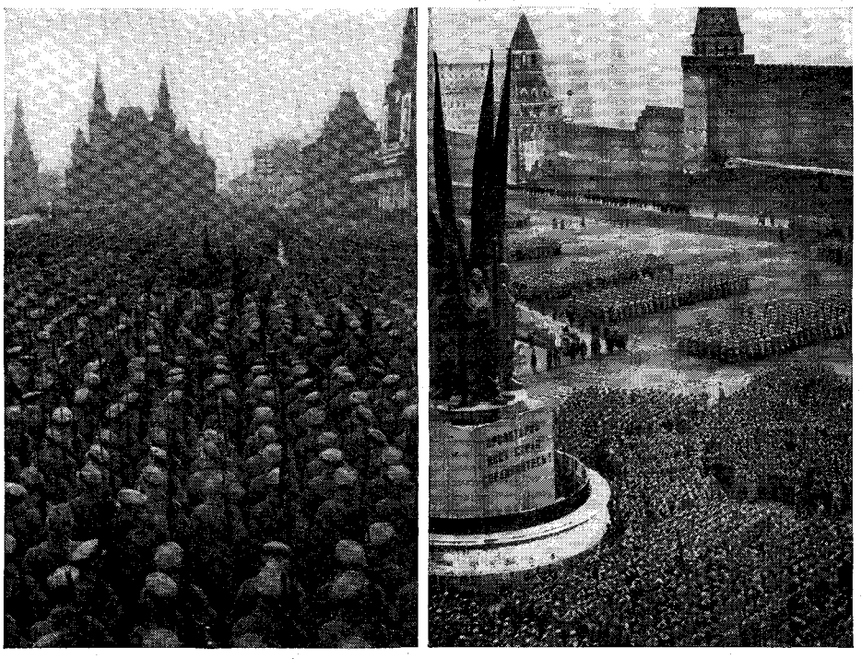
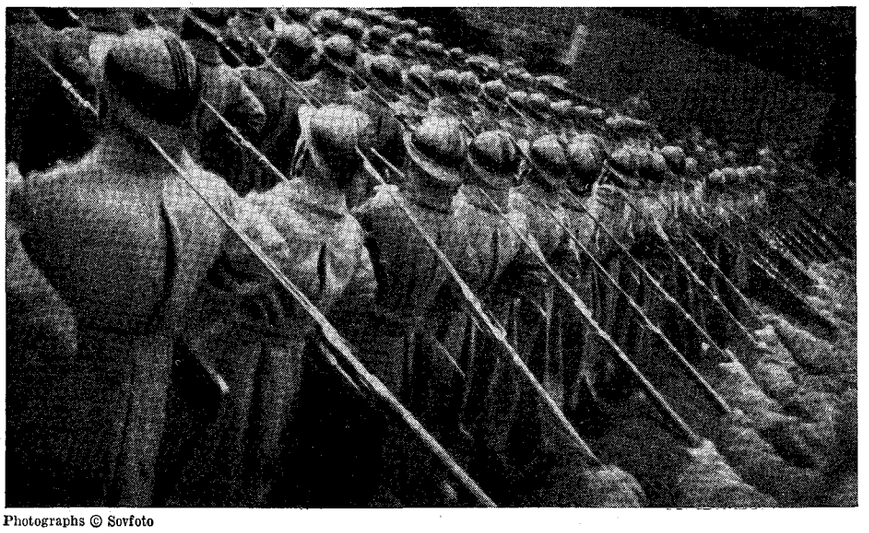


Two Red Army men learning the use of a machine-gun as Soviet Russia prepares for possible war in East and West



U. S. S. R. on parade: the Red Army massed in Moscow's Red Square for a military show heralding its Marshal's boast about strongest army in world



Photographs © Sovfoto

One unit of the world's biggest army passes in review as Russia's chiefs rouse nation by telling of threatened frontiers

"Strongest" of Armies

Russia Preparing to Defend Frontiers on East and West

Mikhail N. Tukhachevsky, Soviet Russia's Commissar for Defense, short and of snappy military carriage, shone in a brilliant new uniform on the night of January 15 as he addressed the Central Executive Committee in the former Throne Room of the Kremlin.

In words swiftly, but clearly, uttered, he devoted twenty minutes of his thirty-five-minute talk to facts and figures concerning preparations for war by Japan and Germany.

The delegates to the Congress listened to him from the outset with eager ears, and in utter quiet, until, finally, he had lifted them to such a pitch of excitement that every one of them rose cheering as he said:

"The fighting strength of our Army is greater than that of any other in the world."

The intensity of feeling within the breast of Joseph V. Stalin, the Soviet's "Big Boss," who sat in the front row, was indicated when he let the fire of his eternal pipe go out, as he followed the words of Marshal Tukhachevsky.

High Lights

Here are some of the high lights of the Marshal's challenging speech:

"Germany is an armed camp, and has increased her air-forces so much that Britain and France have been compelled to build up theirs correspondingly.

"Germany's fleet is growing, and the frequent so-called congresses are rehearsals for military mobilization.

"Japanese military authorities have been saying that Japanese soldiers must accustom themselves to eating Siberian food.

"The Poles are arming, and the Finns, who are very friendly to Germany, have more airdromes than they can possibly use. You can draw your own conclusions."

Citing that the Soviet had been forced to increase its standing Army to 1,300,000 men, and had been compelled to double its military budget because of menaces on its borders, Marshal Tukhachevsky made known that previously the Red Army had been organized on a territorial basis.

Posted Strategically

He said that then 74 per cent. of the men in the Army had been trained in their own districts and kept there, while 26 per cent. were posted at strategic points. Today, on the other hand, 77 per cent. are under arms at such points and 23 per cent. are in home-districts. He added:

"We increased the pay in the Red Army last year, and we are going to raise the pay 57 per cent., this year."

The Marshal also announced that Russia rapidly was building not only submarines, but, also, surface ships.

The Central Executive Committee at Moscow, on January 14, unanimously approved an increase of 57 per cent. in the military budget.

About the same time the increase in the

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Soviet Army was announced, the Government's French-language newspaper, *Journal de Moscou*, charged that the Japanese and Germans have completed a military coalition, or are about to do so, and an "extremely uncertain" situation has been created in Europe because certain big Powers have begun to renounce the policy of collective security.

At Moscow, also, *Pravda* ("Truth"), an official organ, said:

"The facts and figures quoted by Tukhachevsky will be accepted with greatest joy and satisfaction in all corners of the Soviet Union."

Referring to the speech of Premier Viacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov, on January 13, in which he roused the Congress of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union to a consciousness of the perils confronting Soviet Russia from both East and West, Karl Radek, outstanding spokesman for Russian policy, wrote in *Izvestia* ("News"):

"With the calmness that typifies a great country confident of its strength, Premier Molotov jeered at 'plans to conquer and partition the Soviet Union.'"

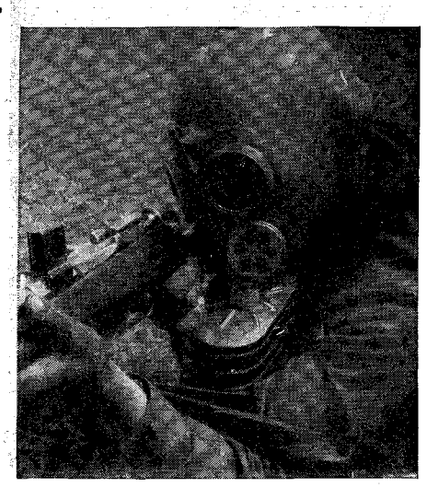
Efficiency Questioned

Among those who question the ultimate efficiency of the Red Army, massive in proportions tho it be, was the Munich *Völkischer Beobachter* ("People's Observer"), organ of the National Socialist Party, which said:

"If, in addition to other factors, the present state of railroad construction itself be considered—leading as it does to numerous serious accidents—the greatest optimist must admit that, in the event of war, the mobilization and the transportation of the Russian forces must present the greatest difficulties."

Der Angriff ("The Attack"), Berlin organ of the National Socialist Party, remarked contemptuously:

"The complacent bragging of Soviet militarists can not obscure the fact known to the entire world that the Russians have always mustered huge armies—only they have been unable to win wars with them, and our humble opinion is that this is the crux of the matter."



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No gas attack is likely to bother this member of the Russian Army

Kipling Joins the Immortals

Poet of Empire and Novelist Who Glorified Meaning and Spirit of Britain, Dies; Wielded Flashing Pen to Last

Elliott & Fry

Rudyard Kipling, noted British poet, who died last week

"The tumult and the shouting dies;
The captains and the Kings depart. . ."

And lesser men and greater men, and singers of songs and writers of tales. Even those whose works are considered immortal; they too pass on one day. Last week their ranks were enlarged when Rudyard Kipling closed his eyes never to open them again in this world.

En route to southern France, accompanied by his wife, for a winter vacation, the celebrated author was stricken in his London hotel by a perforated gastric ulcer. Rushed to Middlesex Hospital, he was hastily operated upon and rallied, but in a few hours peritonitis developed. He died in his wife's arms.

England, along with the whole world, mourned his loss. "Kipling roused a spirit in Britain which had long lain dormant beneath the current of insincerities of that period," said the London *Daily Telegraph*.

Definer of Empire

The London *Daily Mail* declared: "He taught England the meaning of Empire and the Empire the meaning of England."

Of all condolences that of Queen Mary was perhaps most touching. "The King and I are grieved to hear of the death this morning of Mr. Kipling," said a message to the author's widow. "We shall mourn him not only as a great national poet but as a personal friend of many years. Please accept our heartfelt sympathy. Mary R."

Fiercely patriotic, he sometimes was termed a Jingo.

The poet laureateship of England was denied him, but he received the Nobel prize for literature in 1907 and was awarded many other honors.

While on a tour of the United States he married a Vermont girl, Caroline Starr Balestier, and for a space their home was in this country.

A controversial figure always, he moved quietly in his own way, tho his pen was ever ready to flash fire for whatever cause he believed just.

But now the great writer is gone. And who can say that somewhere his spirit does not mingle with the spirits of those characters of his creation, *Mulvaney*, and *Ortheris*, and *Dinah Shadd*, and the others, not the least of whom is *Kim*, the "little friend of all the world."

Stavisky Case *Finale*

Between 1927 and 1933 Alexandre Stavisky, a French super-Ponzi, defrauded investors of $10,000,000 through spurious bonds issued on the Bayonne, France, municipally-controlled pawnshop. Tracked to Chamonix, Switzerland, he either killed himself (as one report said) or was put out of the way to prevent his involving high officials in his crimes.

In February, 1934, the Parisian populace rose. Twenty or more persons were slain in riots; the Government was forced to resign; a high judge was mysteriously assassinated.

After nearly two years, twenty persons, including Mme. Arlette Stavisky, an ex-mannequin, were brought to trial. Last week the trial ended. One of the longest in French history, it had run fifty-four days.

Acquitted of charges of complicity in the swindle were Mme. Stavisky and ten others. Sentenced were nine others, including a deputy and the appraiser of the Bayonne pawnshop. All twenty pleaded the same defense: misplaced confidence.

Said the London *Times* editorially: "There is a warning for all countries in the Stavisky affair. Sentences on culprits can do little or nothing to remedy the national harm done when the wicked are allowed to prey on the unwary."

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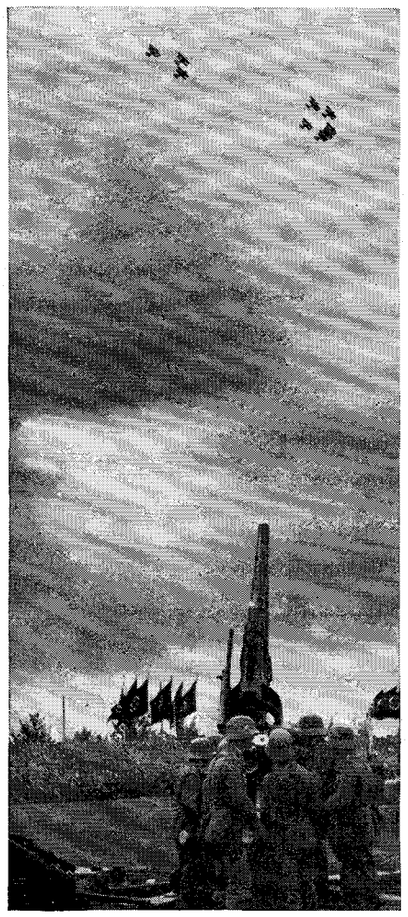
Goering's Zooming Air-Fleet

Germany's No. 2 Man Preparing to Present Third Reich With Aviation Force Which May Total 3,000 Planes; New Schools Founded



European

Defensive or offensive? German airmen being trained for and against aerial warfare

On a desk resembling a small island, in the red-walled and black-carpeted office of German Air Minister Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Goering, stand a telephone and switchboard with a bewildering array of colored lights.

Leaning toward this contraption, the Reich's bulky No. 2 man likes to jest with intimate visitors.

"If I press this one," he remarks, slyly, indicating a button, "you will be arrested in five seconds."

Air-Commander

General Goering rarely touches that button. Another he does touch—and often. So touched, it connects with his central air-command. And, in a trice, a voice transmits to him the up-to-the-minute status of the most mysterious military force in Europe—the German air-fleet.

Next week—on January 30—the Nazis will mark the third anniversary of Hitler's rise to power. In anticipation of this event, General Goering last week was preparing to present the Third Reich with a military fleet variously estimated at up to 3,000 planes.

For the purpose of air-defense Germany was divided into six regions; hangars and air "cities" sprang into being; bomb-proof cellars were constructed, and aviation schools opened.

In these schools, aerodynamics, and all other sciences pertaining to flying and military warfare, are taught; and relief-maps, which play such a large part in the training of the Army (see cover) prove invaluable in instruction.

While wild guesses as to the fleet's size were flying about, General Goering, last May, let the cat partly out of the bag. His force, he told foreign correspondents at a luncheon, already was as large as Britain's (then estimated by a German source at 1,080 planes), and always will be as strong as any combination in the world for or against peace.

Another Estimate

However, basing his estimate on a solid year's survey, Howard Mingos, Editor of the "Aircraft Year Book" of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, New York, gave Germany 600 planes as of January, 1935. For England he estimated 2,800 planes. Berlin cables to THE LITERARY DIGEST said General Goering had fixed 2,000 planes as his goal.

So swiftly is Germany pushing her air construction, said Edmund T. Allen, consulting aeronautical engineer, in the January *Aviation*, that "the actual production of air-planes is going into plants which, even up to a year ago, had nothing to do with aircraft. . . ."

Inspecting one of General Goering's latest war-machines, he added:

"In detail, the bomber was far superior to anything of the sort I have seen in Europe, and illustrates better than any other ship in Germany the creative genius of the younger generation of aeronautical engineers."

Thriving Turkey

Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, Creator and President of the Turkish Republic, continued smoking his innumerable cigarettes and determinedly went on with the day's work last week, tho eight men were on trial in the Istanbul (Constantinople) Criminal Court charged with having plotted to kill him.

Their alleged confessions, the prisoners said, had been obtained by torture by the secret police, and they all pleaded not guilty.

President Ataturk, of the bright blond hair, deeply-lined face, and pale blue eyes, was concerned more with the humming of factories throughout the Turkey of his making, the building of railways, and the incoming of tens of thousands of settlers attracted by the promising destinies of the country.

Such a Turkey would have seemed a dream twenty years ago, wrote *The Manchester Guardian's* Istanbul Correspondent.

"The linking with European society, the divorce from Oriental traits, has been complete," he added.

The old social order, according to this observer, has been replaced by a rather homespun, provincial, and Balkan type of European civilization.

The Guardian's correspondent went on:

"Count the factories just opened or founded in the areas of the Marmora Sea, Black Sea, and Istanbul. A paper and cardboard mill at Ismidt, the naval base; a worsted factory, a rayon factory; a glass and bottle factory here, using a magnificent sand from the Black Sea for its material; a semicoke, or anthracite, factory at the Black Sea coal-basin, the first move toward heavy industry—these would be enough without the steel works which the Krupp group and British groups are now competing to found. . . .

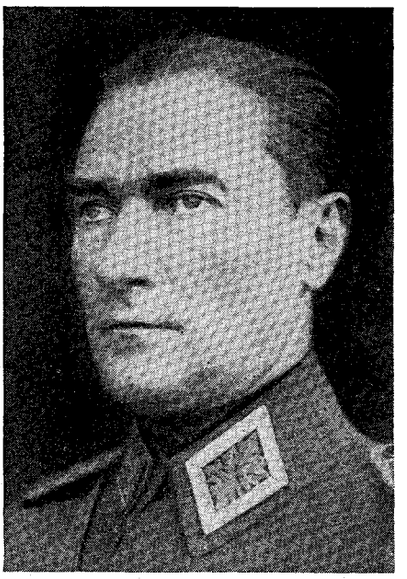
Aided by Russia

"The primary incentive and aid to Turkey in her industrialization has been Russia. Only from Russia has a loan been taken—eight million gold dollars, already mostly spent. The largest factory yet put up, the State cotton-mill at Cæsarea, in Anatolia, was built to Russian specifications, has Russian machinery, and employs Russian-trained foremen. The second cotton-mill, going up at Nazili, will also be Russian.

"Cotton has been made the principal item in the first industrial program, and is responsible for the biggest factories. But the main ambition of Angora is to start heavy industry, especially iron and steel production."

As to whether Turkey was not suffering from the world economic depression, this correspondent pointed out that she is recovering from the crisis, never so severe there as in many other countries.

The Turks from the Balkan countries, he wrote further, are being drawn back into this new Turkey of Ataturk's creation.



Wide World

Creator of new Turkey: Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, who sees factories rise

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Fighting Pastor and Political Destiny

Jersey Voters Reach Into Presbyterian Pulpit for State Senator Whose Policies Are Winning Him Favor as Gubernatorial Candidate

Twenty-five years ago New Jersey reached into Princeton University to make Woodrow Wilson Governor of the State, and set him on the high-road to international fame.

Two years ago, Jerseymen reached into the pulpit of Newark's Second Presbyterian Church to elect the Rev. Lester Harrison Clee to the State Assembly, and to make him Speaker of the House in his first term, an unprecedented honor. This January he returned to the Legislature as a member of the Senate, and was immediately tagged by Senator John C. Barbour, President of the Upper House, for five committees.

The rise of the forty-seven-year-old boyish-looking cleric who had started life in a New England wire-factory, and, now, frequently has a weekly congregation of 2,000, and, never, less than 1,000, attracted the startled notice of the old political war-horses, and the attention of the nation.

Here was a minister mixing in politics right in the house of Cæsar, and making people like it. He was backed by the "Clean Republican Party," which he had organized two years before, at the time of the voting scandal in Essex County, when the ballot-boxes in the basement of Newark City Hall were looted.

Crusading Speaker

As Speaker, the crusading Clee cleaned out the lobbyists from the floor, cracked down on gay spenders, and fought and won a fight against gamblers and book-makers.

The boy had given promise of the man. While he was working in the wire-mill, it is recorded in "Clee of the Lighted Tower" (Fleming H. Revell, New York), a biography by John W. Mace and Irving T. Gumb, he organized a club for boys in the basement of a church in the heart of the mill-district of Worcester. But the boys wore out the basement carpet, and the elders decided to discontinue the club.

"Whereupon," say the biographers, "young Clee, one Sunday morning, boldly stalked down the aisle in the middle of the church service and demanded to be heard. In a most dramatic appeal he asked if the lives of the older boys in the community were not of greater value than a strip of church carpet. 'Must they,' asked he, 'hold their meeting in the back-room of a saloon, or over some pool-room, with all the damning influences?' The deacons yielded, and he won out."

When the 160th New Jersey Legislature convened on January 14, reported *The Jersey Journal*, of Jersey City, "many eyes were trained on Senator Clee and the camera-brigade was kept busy snapping the Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Newark in various attitudes. He got an ovation when he was sworn in."

Senator Clee, it is reported, is considered a possibility for the Republican nomination for Governor next year, when United States Senator A. Harry Moore, brother-in-law of the brother of Senator Clee, is slated for the Democratic nomination.

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Clerical, Crusading State Senator: the Rev. Lester H. Clee of New Jersey

The stockily-built, athletic-looking clergyman-Senator, who, say his biographers, looks something like Will Rogers, is an advocate of curtailing State expenditures to release funds for relief.

Altho a critic of Gov. Harold G. Hoffman's fiscal policies, particularly of the sales tax, he was a member of the Governor's Budget Advisory Committee, which had recommended economies and departmental fund diversions aggregating $27,857,000 to finance relief without new taxation.

As a member of the Senate Committees of Economy and Reorganization, Emergency Relief, of which he is Chairman; Highway, Public Health, and Printed Bills, he will have an opportunity to put his views into effect.

Champion of Economy

"As the doughty champion of economy," say his biographers, "he is digging into the big and vital question of reorganization of State Government, which he believes is the only dependable road to permanent relief from onerous and oppressive taxation."

Once one of his friends was asked how the minister who also wears a toga could keep up all his church, political, and other activities.

" 'Oh, don't worry about Clee,' was the answer. 'No man living gets more of a kick out of life. I know he's a glutton for work, but he has a whale of a lot of fun doing it. His saving grace is an endless fund of humor, and a deep understanding of a Greater Power than himself.' "

"What has been proved by this parson in politics," writes Frank S. Mead in *The Christian Century*, "is that politics is not hopeless. It has been proved that there are still some able men extant to whom public office is a public trust, and not a chance to loot the public purse. . . . As one boss put it, crudely, 'a parson with guts and gray matter has stolen every ace in our deck.' . . .

"Whatever happens, there is this: in darkest Essex, a County of 300,000 votes (more than you'll find in fifteen States of the Union) a preacher who means business has accomplished a reform despaired of by most of us.

"Win or lose, he has set an example of extra-pulpit activity in the interests of clean government worthy of the attention of every preacher in America."

Withered Greens and Spirits

The traditional time for the removal of Christmas greens from the churches is said to be the Feast of the Purification, February 2, tho as *The Churchman*, New York Episcopalian weekly, points out, many of them will be too withered to remain so long.

This annual tragic climax to the season of glad tidings moves *The Churchman* to sigh that when the festive garlands are thrown out on the ash-heap, too often much of the Christian spirit goes with them.

"It means," we read, "that the jubilation is over, the Christmas season has passed, and the presents we set apart for a time in honor of their sacramental significance are now relegated to ordinary use with our other possessions.

"As the late Will Rogers aptly put it a few years ago. . . . 'We may now return to our natural dispositions.'

"For ten days the veriest *Scrooge* among us could not help being generous; the Christmas spirit was in the air he breathed. But, now, it is easy to slump back into the groove of ordinary living. The shepherds, however, were not content to stop—as does our Christmas Gospel—in the high ecstasy of the angelic proclamation. They resolved to 'go even unto Bethlehem and see this thing which is come to pass.'

"And, so, we must not permit the joyousness of our Christmas festivities, and our ten days of unusual generosity and kindliness, to be used as a convenient escape from a year-round Christianity.

"Christmas, Easter, Lent—any sort of celebration or commemoration, any emotional experience—are worse than useless if they 'exhaust themselves in their own transports.' . . .

"Must we not determine, then, that we have not kept Christmas till we have deliberately and resolutely made God's great gift of Himself real and operative in this and that field of our lives?"

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A General Tests the CCC Boy

He's Hardly Fit to Walk in This Motor Age, and Shows Need of Dental Care, But Commander Also Notes Many Admirable Qualities

Consider the CCC boy. How does he compare in mental and physical stature with the boy called to the colors in the brave days of 1917?

"Better in some respects, worse in others, the young man of 1933-'34 was not the type of 1917," writes Brig. Gen. H. L. Laubach, retired, in *The New York Times Magazine*. For purposes of comparison, let it be remembered that out of the 1917 draft of 2,510,000, more than 730,000 were rejected as unfit.

General Laubach was in command at Camp Dix, where some 80,500 boys were "processed" during 1933-'34. They came sullenly, resentfully, suspicious of the feeding hand.

"They were in the clutches of a vaguely understood and much-feared transgressor of their rights. . . . Untaught, suffering, groping, the boy tended to put the blame for his troubles on the Government, and often he vented his grudge by wantonly destroying property."

Automobile Blamed

Physically, the CCC boy showed a marked deterioration in leg and abdominal muscles. One word explains it—automobile. The Negro boys were stronger. They were used to walking. But "healthy white boys not yet twenty had to be sent home because their legs would not carry them in normal pursuits. One boy in every ten had hernia in some form, or weak abdominal walls, the consequence of indolence and lack of exercise." Given a baseball diamond, the boys would reduce it to "kiddie" size.

The chief physical defect was inflammation of the middle ear. In the fall camp much conjunctivitis was noticed. Both diseases were due to bathing in sewage-polluted waters.

Hundreds had never been vaccinated against smallpox. Dental health appeared neglected. With 9,000 boys in camp, the dental clinic was called upon for seventy-five emergency treatments a day.

An unexpected obstacle was the difficulty in getting the boys to take an oath of fealty. "The antagonism diminished as word got around that the Government's intentions were entirely humane." The boys were inclined, too, to be indolent and to lack a sense of responsibility. Morally, they were honest, but profane. If they were Catholic, they went to church. If Protestant, they had "no apparent religious tendency. A Protestant service held for 9,000 boys drew a congregation of thirty-four."

Composite Picture

Here is General Laubach's composite picture of these young citizens:

"The boy, first, is not of the physical standard which we picture for American youth. He often has bad teeth and an unhealthy skin. In cold weather he is not very cleanly. He lacks sturdy legs and good muscular development generally. He is frequently underweight, or is fat and flabby even to the point of obesity.

"He is not naturally obedient; he prefers to do as he pleases. He is given to vile language. He has little ambition or purpose. While not lazy, he is indifferent to work—not interested in a job of any kind. . . . In patriotism he is apathetic, and he seems to have a deep-seated grudge against the Government.

"On the other hand, he has many admirable qualities. He has respect for the rights of others. He is honest. He responds splendidly to proper leadership. He works industriously under direction and encouragement. He is naturally law-abiding, and he is glad to learn when tactfully shown that he is deficient.

"Here is much fine human material, capable of being brought to the best standards of American manhood, that has been neglected throughout its life; often utterly so."

Professors *vs.* Oath Law

"The avowed object of this [teachers' oath] law was to drive Communists and other subversive 'radicals' from the teaching profession of this State [Massachusetts]. My colleague, Prof. Alfred C. Lane, and I are hopelessly old-fashioned and mid-Victorian in our economic views, and abhor Communism and Fascism and 'planned economies' generally."

This statement was issued by Prof. Earl M. Winslow, who, with Professor Lane, resigned from Tufts College last November because they could not sign the required teachers' oath without reservations.

Last week, President John A. Cousens accepted their resignations "with regret."

Doctor Lane has an international reputation as a geologist. Doctor Winslow has been head of the Department of Economics. They are the first educators in Massachusetts to lose their positions in consequence of the law passed at the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature requiring teachers to swear allegiance to Federal and State Constitutions.

"Instead of preventing the spread of subversive doctrines," continues Doctor Winslow's statement, as quoted in the Boston *Herald*, the law "encourages it."

Taking up their defense, the Boston *Herald* observes that "the first victims of our self-named 'patriots' are two honorable Americans, born in this country, raised in its traditions of individual liberty, and loyal, above all else, to the principles of Thomas Jefferson and the other founders of the Republic." The law, urges *The Herald*, "must be repealed."

In Massachusetts educators and teachers from twenty-four universities, colleges, and preparatory and public schools have formed the Massachusetts Society for Freedom in Teaching to fight the oath law.

Keystone

Work: CCC men, hacking away at trees near their camp, find that working makes them less cold

Wide World

Play: At one of the camps in New Hampshire, the CCC men find some use for the icicles formed by sub-zero weather

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Cohan Writes a Play About Cohan

Cross Between a Hoofer and* Hamlet *Expects to Send Audiences Away Laughing Over a Retired Business Man, Not So Retired

George M. Cohan was born on July 4 and has been waving a flag ever since.

He began waving one as a "kid" because patriotism bubbled in him like steam in a million-dollar locomotive. When he grew up, and became a power in the theater, he realized that a weak play could be saved if the hero would unfurl an American flag as the third act curtain dropped. It was a "flash finish" and excited audiences into forgetting how bad the play had been.

As he grew still older, flag-waving went out of fashion. Not with Cohan, but with audiences. He still loved the flag. He was too good a showman to force his opinions on the customers. So he substituted the happy ending for the flag-raising.

"Leave Them Laughing"

Young dramatists, eager to learn from him the secret of putting a successful play together, clamored at his study-doors. He always saw them, always gave them the same answer:

"Leave them laughing. Drop your last curtain on a yell of good humor. If your audience begins to cough during your big scene, your scene is wrong, but not the audience. Fix the scene, the audience will fix itself. But even if you don't fix the scene—leave them laughing."

The years and his plays piled up. Graying but still limber, he is to-day slim, agile, and cocky, a cross between a hoofer and *Hamlet*.

He has furnished the American theater with at least six seemingly deathless plays, and each is a rugged proof of the rightness of his play-making. He has furnished the theater with at least six performances no other actor has equaled or could equal. Some have tried it, disastrously.

Now he has written another play. He calls it "Dear Old Darling." A gushing actress told him she was sure it was a play about himself. He didn't deny it. He still doesn't. It comes to New York in the spring.

Meanwhile, for *Stage*, he has written a story of why the play is about him, what it is about, and what caused him to write. He makes clear that there is no flag in it:

" 'Dear Old Darling' isn't really me. I mean what he does and the spots he lets himself in for aren't antics out of real life concerning me in real life. But the chap is me. Am I making myself clear? Probably not! But you get the idea.

"I've taken a song-and-dance man, which I am and always will be, and I have given him a retired business man's outlook, which is a good trick if I can do it. The part (my part) is a successful chap who thinks it is high time he saw a bit of life away from office hours. Europe strikes his fancy, and women, for the first time in a busy career, arouse him. He is a bachelor all the way. . . .

"He has a comfortable place in which to live, a handy check-book, and an amusing slant on this musical-comedy world of ours. He is, in short, a hoofer out of the Rotary Club. . . .

"On second thought, maybe I am giving myself too much of a build-up; maybe my bachelor is the way I think I am. . . .

"There must be a girl, and, of course, there is. She makes quite a fuss over the *Darling*, giving him, as we might say if we knew more about Broadway, 'the business.' . . .

"Having told you about the smart girl and the smarter *Old Darling*, let us say that we throw in a detective or two, a dash of intrigue, and a total of thirteen actors just for luck. . . .

"Everything is the way I imagine a song-and-dance man would have it were he in a position to pay for it. Girls, caviar, trips to Europe, champagne! But always the inner snicker! Big Business has supplied the story—I know because I've checked on it—and a give-and-take dancer is the sap in tailor-mades. I hope it will shake up into a palatable potion. . . .

"One whole scene was begun around three o'clock in the morning while I was walking through Central Park. . . . Two months ago I had no idea for a play such as I'm preparing. . . .

"Well, here I am still going along, younger and happier than I've ever been. I love every inch of the theater and I love everybody . . . who tries to contribute something to the theater. I think the writing is much better than it ever was and I think the actors are magnificent.

Greater Demands

"The stage demands far more than it used to, but what industry doesn't? Good actors are as scarce as they ever were; the field is wide open for alert youngsters. Youngsters, youngsters! That's what we need in our theater. . . .

" 'Dear Old Darling' is on the way. . . . Above all, it starts and finishes. At least it was finished when it went into rehearsal. If nothing else, this is a departure for me.

"We have a new kind of business man in the play. Why not? We have a new kind of world, new kind of theater, new kind of business man. A laugh and a twist. It's a good formula. And I'm sticking to it."

White

White

Three stages in the career of George M. Cohan: (left) *as he appeared with Lila Rhodes in "The Little Millionaire" (1911);* (center) *"Broadway Jones," the following year: and* (right) *in the motion-picture, "Gambling," (1934)*

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On the Current Screen

Eddie Cantor—Walking, Leaping, Striding—Enormously Funny in "Strike Me Pink"; "King of the Damned," a Thriller

Still rolling his eyes: Eddie Cantor in "Strike Me Pink"

There is one definite thing about Eddie Cantor. It is neither his humor nor his energetic eye-rolling. It is the fact that he is no sitting-down comic. His previous films have indicated it. His newest celluloid insanity, "Strike Me Pink," certifies it.

The picture opened at the Radio City Music Hall, New York City, last week.

In a chair, at his ease, humor comes to Mr. Cantor heavily and with considerable toil. On his feet, walking, leaping, striding, and somersaulting, he is enormously funny. He depends on action for his best pranks and in "Strike Me Pink" there is no complaint because of inaction. He is never still and, therefore, the picture is the best he ever made, and the funniest.

Roaring and Racing

A feature film often runs to eight reels. At least one-third of the eight reels in Cantor's picture show him roaring and racing up and down and around an amusement park roller-coaster. It is no Hollywood secret that when it came time to photograph these breathless scenes, Cantor declined the aid of a double. He rode the chutes himself, sometimes at sixty miles an hour.

This was not his first disregard of the laws of gravity and safety. In previous films, notably "The Kid From Spain," he depended on luck and agility to save him from physical disaster.

Clarence Budington Kelland wrote a long story called "Dreamland." It was about a college tutor put in charge of a large amusement park. Sam Goldwyn bought it as a vehicle for Mr. Cantor. When four scenarists—Frank Butler, Walter De Leon, Francis Martin, and Philip Rapp—finished the scenario, the story was about a timid pants-presser who was put in charge of an amusement park. No one is certain why, unless it was believed that Mr. Cantor looked more like a pants-presser than a college-tutor.

Soon to be released generally, the film already has captivated the cinema capital, where *The Hollywood Reporter* advises:

"Eddie Cantor returns again under the Goldwyn egis riding a whopping tempest of mirth. With an artful story-idea to start with, there is wave after wave of comedy that kept the preview audience rolling around.

"Maneuvered into the job of manager of Dreamland, a *de luxe* amusement park, he finds himself assailed by a gang of racketeers bent on filling the park with crooked slot-machines. He has promised the owner to prevent this and, with the assistance of a breviary of bravery, entitled 'Man or Mouse—What Are You?' and Sally Eilers, his quick-witted secretary, he summons the courage for riotous adventures.

* * *

Penal-Island Film

For release in the United States early in February, Gaumont-British sends "King of the Damned," a grim penal-camp thriller not unlike, in theme and intent, "Condemned," the Devil's Island film in which Ronald Colman starred in 1929.

In "King of the Damned," the scene is the penal island of Santa Maria, and it is Conrad Veidt, as *Convict 83*, who is the hero. He is orderly to *Ramon Montez*, second in command of the prisoners. Eight years of torture have roused the convicts to revolt. When the commandant falls ill and *Montez* takes charge, conditions grow worse.

Montez's fiancée, *Anna*, daughter of the commandant, arrives and pities the convicts. She falls in love with *Convict 83*. He is sent to the road gang, which amounts to a death sentence, and *83* organizes the men on the road gangs. They overwhelm the guards, take command of the island. *Convict 83* counts on three months to work out his plan before the supply-cruiser returns. Unfortunately, it returns early.

Film Ratings

In response to many requests from readers, THE LITERARY DIGEST is resuming a weekly rating of the new films. The ratings represent a consensus arrived at by analysis of the comment of screen reviewers throughout the country. They are not arbitrary ratings set by THE LITERARY DIGEST Screen Editor.

AAAA—"Mutiny on the Bounty"; "A Tale of Two Cities"; "Strike Me Pink."

AAA—"A Night at the Opera"; "So Red the Rose"; "Annie Oakley"; "Sylvia Scarlett"; "The Ghost Goes West."

AA—"Hands Across the Table"; "Frisco Kid"; "If You Could Only Cook."

The ratings are *AAAA*, Excellent; *AAA*, Good; *AA*, Acceptable, and *A*, Poor.

Mr. Veidt, rarely seen these days, is forceful in the rôle, and has the excellent help of the still rarer screen personality, Noah Beery.

Helen Vinson, American actress who journeyed to London to make the picture, plays *Anna* with the usual help from her blonde good looks. "King of the Damned" is from the play by John Chancellor.

Barriers Hurdled

Miss Vinson, a Beaumont, Texas, girl, has had no easy time in theater or pictures. She stormed New York theaters with her beauty and was met by closed doors. Her first screen job was in a commercial "short." Sidney Skolsky, writing in the New York *Daily News*, describes the moment:

"It was an advertisement for a washing machine. She portrayed the hard-working housewife . . . she had already made four tests for Metro. Next she made a test for Warners. They signed her and she had to fly to Hollywood that night. The air-plane got her there the next day. She waited three weeks before she was assigned to a flicker."

Internationalism on the screen: Conrad Veidt, German, and Helen Vinson, American, in the British picture, "King of the Damned"

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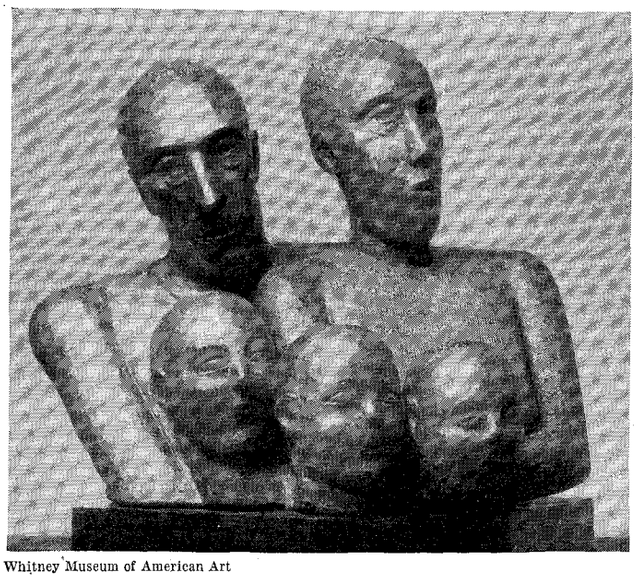
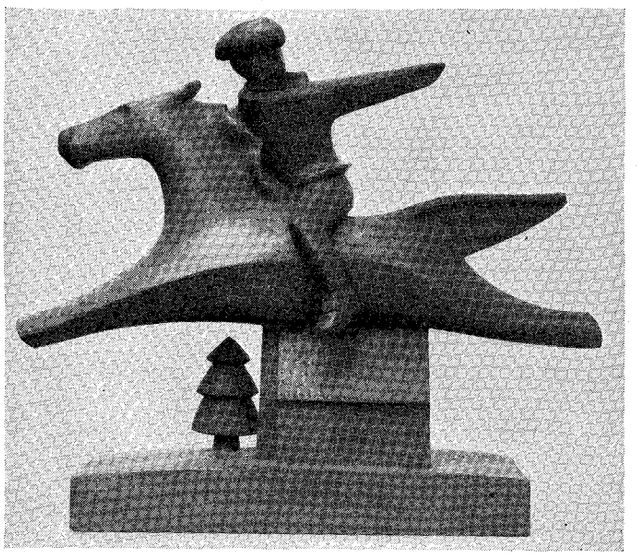
An American Art-World Emerges

Works, Once Housed in Tiny Studios in Greenwich Village, Now Shown in Great Museum; Visitors, Once Straggling, Now Stream in Thousands





Whitney Museum of American Art

Two of the items included in the current exhibit at the Whitney Museum of American Art: (left) *Minna Harkavy's* American Miner's Family, *and* (right) *a new wooden version of* Paul Revere's Ride, *by Warren Wheelock*

Artists in America shrugged their shoulders in anger or despair. While American dealers were slamming doors in their faces, preferring well-known foreign art to the native product, they went back to tiny studios, and grimly carried on.

In New York, about a quarter of a century ago, some of them founded a colony, a sort of Bohemia modeled roughly on Paris's Montmartre, in Greenwich Village. Their worst problem was to get an audience. Meanwhile, outside the colony, they were widely believed to be lazy, balmy, or morally dubious.

Nevertheless, they began to find friends. In borrowed studios, small shows were held for the handful of interested art-lovers. One of the friends, Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, opened the Whitney Studio Gallery, in West Eighth Street, where many artists, later famous, first exhibited their work. In 1914, she formed the Whitney Studio Club, followed, seven years ago, by new exhibition galleries.

New Museum

The speedy growth of the Whitney establishments culminated in 1931, when the glass-tiled doors of a large pink building in Eighth Street opened to a public which was no longer small, unaware of art, or impressed exclusively by foreign artists.

Last week, after being closed several months for repairs, the Whitney Museum of American Art opened its fifth season with its second biennial exhibition of sculpture, drawings, and prints. Water-colors and pastels will be shown there for a month, beginning February 18, after the first section of the show has departed.

Both parts of the exhibit consist of art-objects executed by Americans, or by foreigners whose work is closely identified with this country. While no prizes will be awarded, $20,000 will be spent in purchasing works "of outstanding excellence" for the Museum's permanent collection.

In compiling the present group, the Museum has selected works from 132 invited artists. The result is fresh, interesting, representative of important trends.

Whitney Museum of American Art

The Mail-Dispatcher, *as seen by Stefan Hirsch*

Side by side, in the light, pastel-tinted galleries, are wooden statues of primitive inspiration; hard, realistic, bronze groups, like Minna R. Harkavy's "American Miner's Family"; abstractions of concrete or limestone, like Martin Craig's "Composition"; and chunky, knobbed examples of the popular "Mother and Child." Many of the artists are preoccupied by social problems, like the savage "Lynching" depicted in wood by Nat Werner.

In the print group, less color and variety are apparent, altho many astute commentaries on the modern scene are included. Among them are Lewis C. Daniel's lithograph, "Gentlemen of the Jury"; Don Freeman's theater-scenes; and Jack Markow's "Soupline."

Other subjects depict industrial scenes, mild forms of propaganda against the machine age and capitalistic society; nature, animals, and a few portraits.

Critic's View

"The Museum would seem to be thoroughly justified," wrote Edward Alden Jewell, in the New York *Times*, "in believing that the show just opened 'represents in a broad way the most notable characteristics of American sculpture and graphic arts to-day.' Altho inclusion of work that may be said to indicate an academic turn of mind has been held, one perceives with relief, to a minimum, just about every aspect of contemporary creative expression is found illustrated.

"The range swings from a straightforward naturalistic bent

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to various embodiments of abstract theory. The result is a show that proves interesting and extremely varied throughout."

While visitors were filing in and out of the exhibition, the founder, Mrs. Whitney, was busy with other matters.

Tall, slender, youthful in appearance, Mrs. Whitney's main interest is not the Museum but her own sculpture. Averse to giving interviews, she is particularly reticent about her aid to American artists. She goes out rarely. But she likes other forms of art—theater, opera, and movies.

Museum's Problem

While she used to make cash gifts to needy artists, she now feels that the Museum itself should handle the problem of giving a chance to newcomers in the art-world.

Under the present system, artists may write to the Museum, asking permission to submit their work. If the application is favorably received, they may be asked to contribute to the next large show.

Mrs. Whitney, remaining apart from the Museum, has delegated the directing job to Mrs. Juliana Force, her friend and associate for the last twenty years or more.

Last week, Mrs. Force sat in her handsomely decorated office in the Museum, and remarked that it was unusual for two women, "particularly when they're intense and temperamental," to work together in harmony for twenty years.

"When Mrs. Whitney first started this work," she told a LITERARY DIGEST reporter, "she thought it wonderful if 100 people came to her shows during a period of two weeks. Now, open from one to five, the Museum averages about 600 visitors a day. In five months last year we had an attendance of over 84,000.

"Interest in American art—particularly during the past five years—has increased to an incomputable extent."

10,000 in Art "Who's Who"

Including many of the artists exhibiting at the Whitney Museum, the American Federation of Arts, Washington, D. C., recently published a volume entitled "Who's Who in American Art" ($8).

The book, designed for art-lovers, reference workers, reviewers, schools, and museums, contains the names of more than 10,000 artists, critics, and lecturers on art.

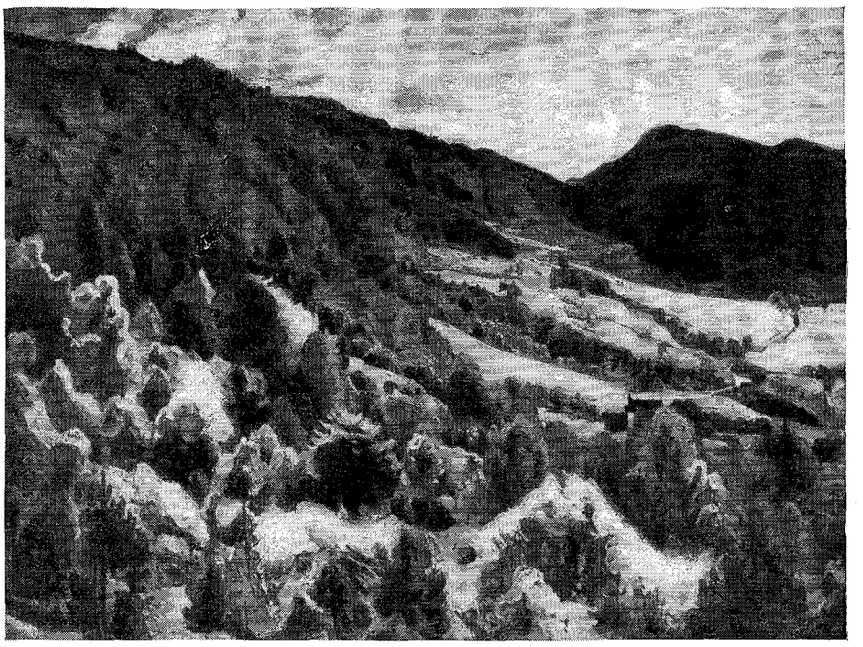
In addition to biographical information, it gives home and studio addresses, awards, and location of works in collections.

There is also a geographical index, locating, by State, every artist in the directory.

Among the 10,000 persons listed, the geographical index discloses, more than 100 are living in fifteen foreign countries. In the United States, according to the Federation's data, New York is the largest center for artists. After New York, with its 1,767 artists, comes California, with 563, then Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Illinois.

Inclusive, compact, and easy to use, the volume is significant as an indication that at least one group feels that there are 10,000 Americans who merit being included in a "Who's Who in Art" reference work.

Form and Color From Norway



Landscape, Telemark, *one of the Norwegian paintings which will be exhibited in New York*

Because he dared to write realistic plays about social problems, Henrik Ibsen of Norway became world famous, toward the end of the nineteenth century. Because of his work as an explorer, as a scientist and statesman, the name of Nansen of Norway figured dramatically in newspaper headlines.

Less well known to the American public, artists of Norway are now about to make a bid for fame on this side of the Atlantic. Under the sponsorship of Norway's Crown Prince Olav, the National Gallery of Oslo plans to open an exhibit in New York's International Art Center next week.

Among the thirty-five painters whose work will be shown in this country for the first time is Erik Werenskiold, considered by many to be the dean of Norwegian artists. His contributions include portraits of his famous compatriots, Nansen and Ibsen.

Under Werenskiold's leadership, about 1880, says John Langaard, in the catalog of the exhibit, "Norwegian art was given that organization which characterizes it to-day, and which makes possible its existence on Norwegian soil." His work "shows an astonishing development of spirit and truth, that was not accepted without opposition."

Paintings by Edvard Munch, "at first so free in his work that he could not be easily understood," are also included in the exhibit. Others include Thorvald Erichsen, landscape painter; Axel Revold, and Alf Rolfsen.

French Impressionism, Mr. Langaard remarks, has had a pronounced influence upon Norwegian artists, but "it is from a purely pictorial view-point that one must try to experience Norway in this exhibition. It is through the reflex of that people's soul, and through that country's nature, which is mirrored in form and color, that the exhibition calls for response."

Famous Norwegians depicted by Werenskiold: Nansen, explorer, and Ibsen, dramatist

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NEW

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DOWN COME COSTS

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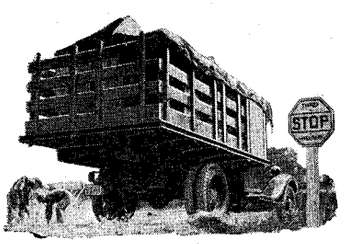

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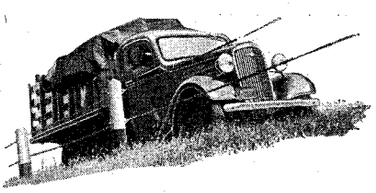

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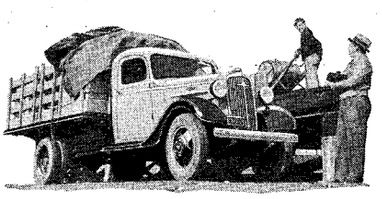
with increased horsepower, increased torque, greater economy in gas and oil



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Chevrolet has made three major improvements in these new 1936 Chevrolet trucks: (1) It has increased power. (2) It has reduced operating costs to a new record low. And (3) it has modernized truck design and construction in every important part and feature.

The brakes on these big, husky Chevrolet trucks are *New Perfected Hydraulic Brakes*—the safest ever developed. The engine is Chevrolet's *High-Compression Valve-in-Head Engine*—giving an unmatched combination of power and economy. The rear axle is a *Full-Floating Rear Axle* of maximum ruggedness and reliability. And the cab is a *New Full-Trimmed De Luxe Cab* with clear-vision instrument panel—combining every advantage of comfort and convenience for the driver.

The new Chevrolet line for 1936 includes a truck for every delivery and haulage need . . . and each is a *real truck with full-strength truck-units throughout*—designed and built to give you extra-dependable service, over an extra-long period, at lowest cost per mile.

See and test these new 1936 Chevrolet trucks . . . buy one or as many as you need . . . and *up will go power* and *down will come costs* on your delivery or haulage jobs.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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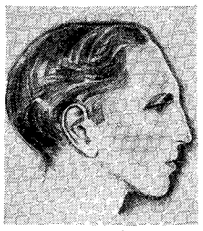
News of the Book World

The Motives of Nicholas Holtz. By Alexander Laing. 309 pp. (New York: Farrar and Rinehart; $2.)

Assisted by the "medical student," Thomas Painter, Mr. Laing has again scooped the market in horror-fiction and those who read his "The Cadaver of Gideon Wyck" and shuddered may rest assured that this strange tale of the Ironville virus also breaks par as a refrigerator of the marrow in one's bones.



Portrait by Isabel Lattimore

Alexander Laing

Thomas Howerth, bacteriological genius, invents a glass centipede which creates life from inorganic matter. Life from the devilish contraption takes the form of a germ which works faster than any known bacteria. *Nicholas Holtz* and *Gene Weston* are interested in its possible use with munitions.

Now, *Holtz* has certain notions. Primarily mankind's duty is to supply his sort with markets for the goods his industrial empire manufactures. The "unemployables" are an encumbrance. The industrial czar obtains a culture of the germs and makes a ghastly sociological experiment. Some of his mines, no longer profitable, are shut down and their little communities wiped out by the new plague.

Eventually the pestilence spreads. But *Howerth* finds an antivirus and all's well that ends well, for *Holtz* is in the end to pay a pretty penny for his attempt to play industrial deity in the struggle for survival of the fittest.

Communists, Fascists, the men higher up, the political gang, ruthless exploitation of the theory that the end justifies the means, even the freedom of the press, are lugged in to add gruesome color to this weird tale.

This is not detective fiction in the ordinary sense and might even be construed as a savage satire upon the scientist's dream of a civilization completely controlled by the test-tubes of applied science.

Best of all, it is a fascinating novel, but the weak of heart and the squeamish would do well to be prepared for the worst. *Sherlock Holmes* and *Arsene Lupin* had childish problems to toy with, compared to *Jack Martin's* battle against a crazy bacteriologist who imagined he was God, and *Weston*, he-man of insatiable ambition.

* * *

Crossroads of the Caribbean Sea. By Hendrik de Leeuw. 331 pp. (New York: Julian Messner, Inc.; $3.)

Dutch Guiana to Mr. de Leeuw is Surinam, which is perhaps why it appears in his pages as a country wholly other than that described by various explorers.

Santo Domingo becomes in these pages a paragon among nations. With balanced budget, great works-projects, outstanding national debts paid off, and taxes which are a burden to none, this Utopia of the West Indies goes booming along. Columbus, we are informed, esteemed it as a New World Garden of Eden.

Venezuela and Curacao also engage Mr. de Leeuw's inquisitive investigations, which included a visit to the church in La Guaira built with fines for swearing and called the Church of the Most Holy Damn. In his description of the Djukas of the Surinam bush, the author is absorbed in the anthropological and ethnological interest abiding in their practises. The Djukas are descendants of Africans who won their way into the jungle and who to this day rule themselves.

Fetish-worship has survived and voodoo, too, so that snakes of the non-venomous species are welcome guests. Alligators or caymans are immune from molestation, lest their spirits return to kill children. Mr. de Leeuw is at loss to explain the natives' viewpoint concerning the live Saurians who now and then devour their offspring.

The Djuka love of argument and litigation; their matriarchal tendencies and belief in philters, some of which have a potency baffling to whites; their dances and drums; their wood-carving and cleanliness; their free and easy marriage customs; these and other curiosa afford a contribution to popular knowledge.

"Hendrick de Leeuw's book is virtually indispensable to any one contemplating a West Indies cruise," said the New York *Sun*, "as well as to those more fortunate people who translate thought into action, and actually take a West Indies cruise."

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* found this "a good travel book, especially the part that deals with the author's own experiences among the Djukas, or 'bush Negroes' of Dutch Guiana. This is really first-hand stuff and full of fascination. . . . In spite of the fact that the author's style and even his grammar might be improved upon, the book is well worth reading. . . ."

* * *

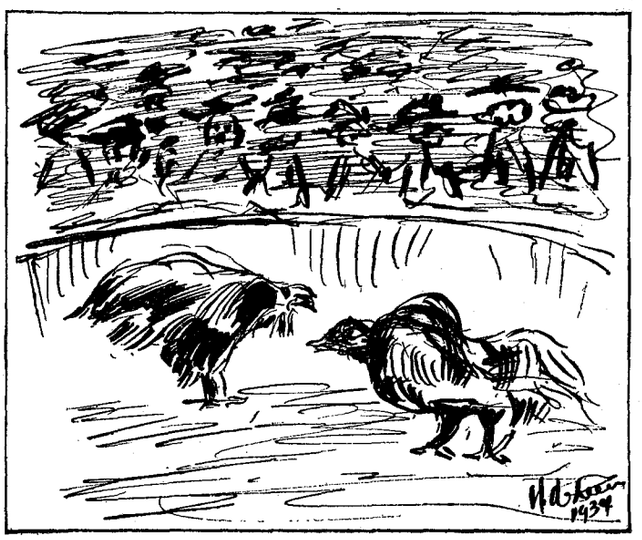
Steamboat Round the Bend. By Ben Lucien Burman. 308 pp. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company; $2.50.)

Ben Burman has recaptured a touch of that old America which was in flower before hothouse intellectuals took over our letters. He has humor without hilarity and pathos without bathos and few will fail to feel a little better upon making the acquaintance of *Doctor John*, for he is a reassurance that the something that seemed to go out of our lives when we decided, after the war, to go in for sophistication, still abides.

Doctor John sells "Little Flower" elixir, and in the end he is day-dreaming out loud for *Miss Robbie's* sake.

There is a story behind the peaceful, homely Mississippi scene and *Doctor John's* day-dreaming which concerns how he saved *Duke* from execution for a murder he didn't commit and how *Fleety Belle* and *Duke* were married in the jail.

As Harry Hansen says in the introduction, Mr. Burman "has not approached his victim with a shotgun and brought him back slung over his shoulder, for the applause of the literary salons." The author has been well content to play with glamour in the genre manner.



Sketched by Hendrik de Leeuw on his cruise to the West Indies, of which he writes in new book

Movie version: Irvin S. Cobb, as Captain Eli, *in Ben Lucien Burman's "Steamboat Round the Bend"*

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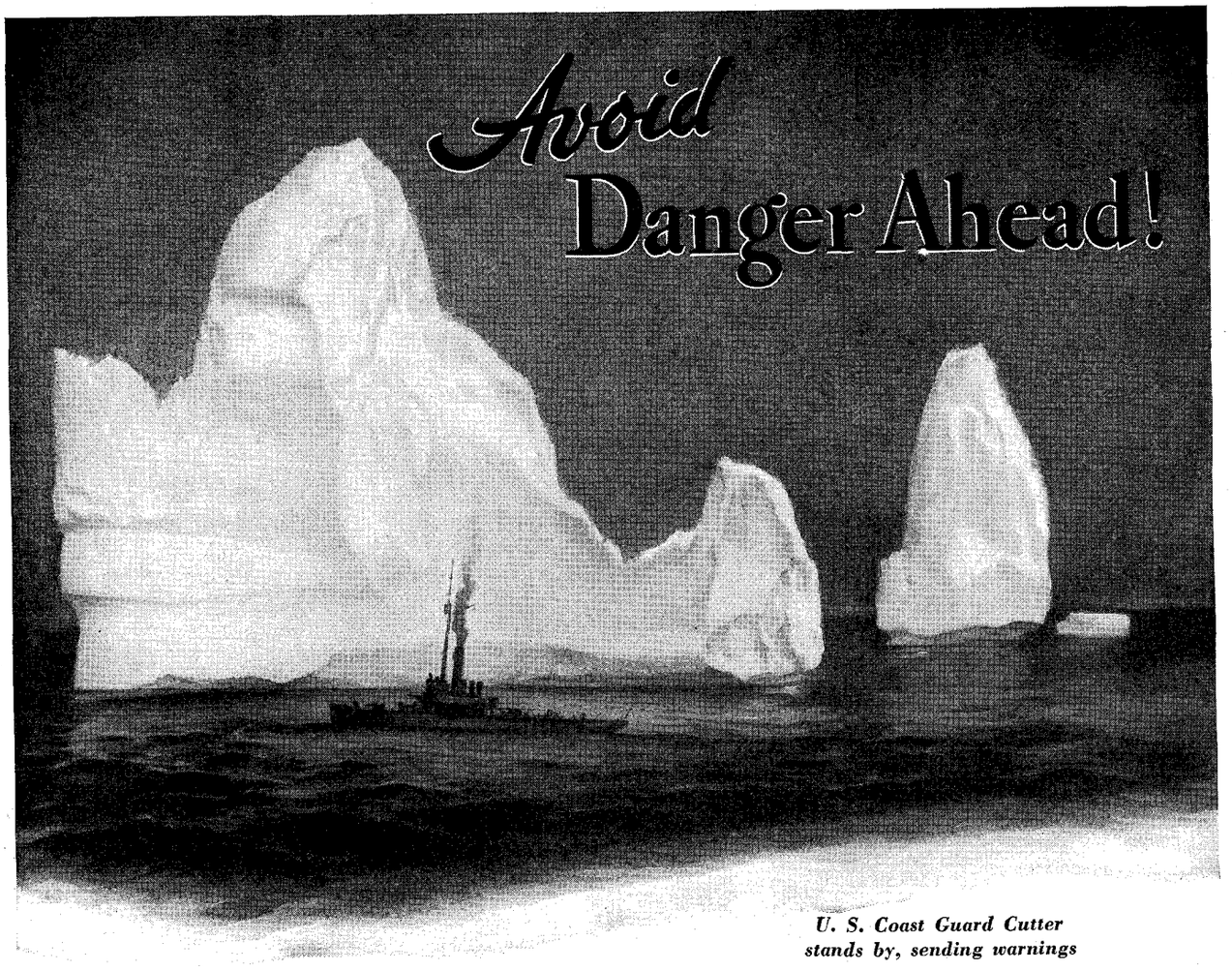

U. S. Coast Guard Cutter stands by, sending warnings

WARNED of icebergs ahead, the wise ship captain charts a course which avoids danger. Likewise, men and women with their doctor's advice should chart a course of living which will help to avoid some of the dangers to the heart. Children, as well as adults, need to have their physical condition charted. A child who is recovering from any infectious disease should be carefully examined to learn whether the heart has been damaged and needs special care. Prompt attention may prevent lasting heart injury.

A person may have a defective heart without realizing the fact. On the other hand, many people whose hearts are not impaired think they have heart disease. They mistake symptoms of other difficulties for indications of heart trouble.

Know your own heart. There need be little guesswork. In most cases your doctor can determine its condition. If advisable he or the specialist may suggest the fluoroscope and electro-cardiograph to find out whether or not your heart needs to have its load lightened to prevent a breakdown. Today many men and women whose hearts are far from perfect are able to lead useful, active lives because they know what their hearts can and cannot do.

If your heart is normal, do not shorten its term of usefulness by overstrains or excesses. If it is damaged or weakened, live in accordance with your doctor's advice.

A thorough physical examination, at least once a year, may be the direct means of adding many years to your life. Send for the Metropolitan booklet "Give Your Heart a Chance." You are welcome to your copy. And, above all, don't postpone the examination you ought to have. Address Booklet Department 236-L.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FREDERICK H. ECKER, PRESIDENT ~ ~ ONE MADISON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

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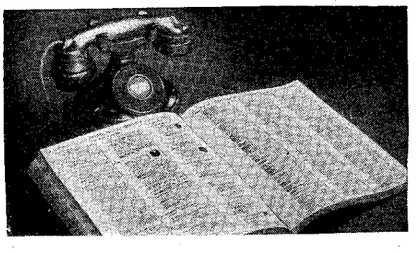
there's love interest in the Classified Telephone Book

He looked in the classified directory to find where to buy flowers for her. (Later he looked up a jeweler)

In the classified directory she found the beauty shop which helped her to keep attractive.

And in due course, in this same way, they found the clergyman who married them.

In your classified directory you can find help for both the romantic and everyday interests in your life. Consult it frequently.



Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

COUNTRY REDS

By Don Blanding

The mellow friendly country reds, of silos and of plows,
Red clover fields in blossom, and the glossy hides of cows.
The simple homely cheeriness of red geraniums,
The syrups of preserving time, of cherries, grapes and plums.
The lusciousness of berries in a bowl of clotted cream,
The sumac's flame in autumn haze like torches in a dream.
The frosty reds of bitter-sweet, the reds of cosmic clowns,
The depot's peeling sun-bleached paint in sleepy prairie towns.
Tomatoes sunning on the vines, the curl of apple peels,
Red flannels flapping on a line in wild Virginia reels.
Red tablecloths, a rooster's comb, the handle of a broom,
The jars of jams and jellies in the musty cellar's gloom.
Persimmons tempting 'possums out on chill October nights,
Red candied yams and cranberries to whet our appetites.
The rich nutritious kitchen reds, pimientos, carrots, beets,
Paprika, chilis, catsup, beans and lusty reds of meats.
The lively red of radishes, tabasco's burn and smart,
The coolest red that summer knows, a watermelon's heart.

—*From "Memory Room."*
(Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.)

NOSTALGIA

By Samuel Loveman

On a day of azure, in the golden Spring
Along a road in Georgia, I went a-wayfaring;
With eyes that sought the heavens, but saw them not for tears,
In memory of memories for the forgotten years.

Beyond the heaven's cresset, beyond the mountain's rim,
Lakes fluttered in the zenith as the eyes grew dim;
With half a world of wonder but in the heart a cry—
On a road of Georgia I felt that I must die.

—*From "The Hermaphrodite and Other Poems."* (The Caxton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, Idaho.)

THE SEARCH

By Mabel Ross Cleland

I looked in all the rooms, but all the rooms were empty.
I called, "Darling, darling, I am here!"
But only the clock ticked its low, soft answer,
Saying, "He would come to you, if he were near."

I looked all around the green-walled garden,
I whistled softly an old love tune,
But only the west wind blew perfumed kisses
Up to his sweet-heart, the white-faced moon.

I looked in all the rooms, but all the rooms were empty.
"Why don't you answer me, darling?" I said.
But only the old clock ticked out its warning,
"He cannot answer, you forget he is dead . . ."

—*The Commonweal.*

pride

By Don Marquis

boss it is funny to me
the things that people get proud of
i met a flea today
who was all hopped up
with self importance
he said he had been
up to the zoo and had bit
a lion you should have heard
him roar said the flea
when i sank my teeth into him
plenty of fleas have bit dogs
but i guess i am the only
flea who ever licked a lion
little fellow
i said to him
dont get so proud
probably he never knew
you existed more than likely
he thought you were only
a measle breaking out on him
boss i have known
some human beings who were
just as foolish as that flea
they thought they were heroes
when they were only cinders
in the eyes of humanity
too many creatures
both insects and humans
estimate their own value
by the amount of minor irritation
they are able to cause
to greater personalities than themselves
archy

—*"archy does his part" (doubleday, doran & company, inc.)*

GOOD SOIL

By Verne Bright

This is good soil: begetter of tall grain,
Blackberry, sloe, rough bramble from the rock,
Barley and stinging rye, cool mullein, dock,
Heartsease and cornflower under the sounding rain;
The sensitive corn, root-tip and sworded leaf,
In misty shafts of green leaning to the drip
Of gold rain-music slow and sweet, the grip
Of bean-vine over its heart; the gorgeous brief
Miracle of grass . . .
This is good soil:
Out of this earth life blooms a day, a year;
Into this earth life goes—the dark loam, dear
Cozener of flesh! the breaker of long toil!
Meal of marl, warm shelly sand, and stone:
This is good soil . . . to cover the taken bone.

—*Poetry.*

Marcelle Studios

Mabel Ross Cleland whose lyrics have the singing, haunting quality of authentic poetry

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

As this Department receives a great many more inquiries than it can publish, only such of these as appeal to the Editors as of general interest to the greatest number of Readers are printed.

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

batophobia, neophobia.—"J. W. L.," Columbus, Miss.—The first word means: "Dread of passing high objects or being on high places." The second: "Dread of innovation; aversion to anything new or strange."

dictionary, literary, secretary.—To Several Correspondents.—No American dictionary and no leading English dictionary shows the pronunciation of any of these words, or similar words, with the penult silent — radio-announcers, movie-players, and, regrettably, some school-teachers to the contrary notwithstanding. These are words of four syllables, not three, and should always be so pronounced.

In America, the penult—*a* in these words —is correctly sounded as in *Mary*, and is given almost the force of a secondary stress. In England it receives no more stress than is given to the antepenult, and correctly has about the same value as that of the vowel in the antepenult, like the *a* in *about* or in *final;* but good speakers do not omit the syllable. Even Wyld's Universal English Dictionary, in which effort is made to record exactly the "Received Standard English" of southern England, shows no elision of the penult in these words or in similar ones.

prone.—"S. B.," Sydney, Australia.—Since the position of the person is described elsewhere in the clipping as "flat on his back," the reporter showed himself ignorant in saying that the man was "lying *prone* on the floor." The copy-reader also was equally ignorant or inexcusably careless. *Prone*, when used to describe the position of a person or animal, means with the face or ventral parts downward. It is from the Latin *pronus*, leaning or bending forward. The opposite position, lying on the back, is correctly described as *supine*.

raveled sleave.—"H. T.," New York City. —Tho Shakespeare wrote "raveled sleeve of care," in "Macbeth"—"Sleepe that knits vp the rauel'd Sleeue of Care," in the 1623 edition—by 1660 the spelling of this term had generally crystallized to *sleave*. It is derived from an Old English term that seems also to have been the source of *sliver*. *Sleave*, now rarely encountered except with reference to Macbeth's speech, was the fiber or filament separated from coarse silk and used for fine embroidery. It was, of course, easily tangled. Tho in modern usage *raveled* means untangled, in Shakespeare's day it had its original and opposite meaning, tangled. A *raveled sleave* was, therefore, a tangled mass of silken fiber.

yesterday.—"B. M. K.," New York City. —The word is spelled yes*ter*day and is so pronounced; not *yesday* or *yestiddy*.

"Bayta Battles Beeta"

Members of Phi Beta Kappa, for all their erudition, can not agree on a sensible pronunciation of the name of their organization. "Phe Bayta Kahppa" is phonetically correct. "Phy Beeta Kappa" is too, but when the Phi Beta Kappa Senate suggested that the Triennial Council pronounce it that way, they refused. "Phy Bayta Kappa" may be all wrong phonetically, with English *i*, Continental *e*, and an English *a*, but it has the advantage of usage. Then which one is the right one?

Charles E. Funk, the lexicographer, came to Phi Beta Kappa's aid, and in a letter to *The Key Reporter* wrote:

"You realize, of course, that as lexicographers we are merely recorders of usage; that we accept the dicta of authoritative speech and preserve the records. We do not seek to impose our own opinions in any quasi-official capacity. When we do express an opinion, we speak as individuals—'off the record,' as it were.

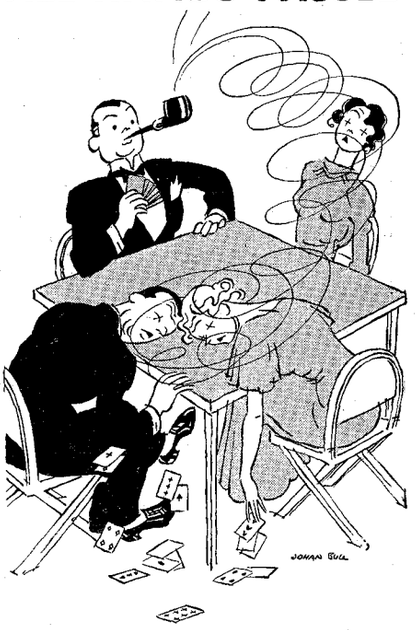
"As I see it, cold logic demands a choice between the so-called English and the so-called Continental pronunciations of the Greek letters *phi*, *beta*, and *kappa*. There should be no question of a hybrid with English *phi*, Continental *beta*, and English *kappa*. It should be clean-cut. Either one or the other. I, for one, am tired of pussy-footing. If *Ahlma Mahter* was correct in the classroom, it should not become *alma mayter* off the campus, and when one says *alumnye*, I want to know if the plural of *alumnus* is meant or the plural of *alumna*.

"But the point involved extends much further than just the pronunciation of a combination of three Greek letters. As a first step, the decision of your Committee should, if properly publicized, extend at least to every Greek-letter fraternity. And that, if your work is effectively carried through, should be merely the beginning.

"My point is this: Either the Continental system of Greek and Latin pronunciations should be dropped completely in school and college, or there should be effective cooperation between the classical departments on the one side and the English, medical, law, theological, engineering, etc., departments on the other. Latin and Greek words and phrases that have been taken bodily into our professional or daily speech should retain the semblance of classroom pronunciation. Just as a man stamps himself as illiterate through the mispronunciation of French words that have been taken into the language, so it should be through the mispronunciation of Latin or Greek. It may be iconoclastic, but just because our grandsires set a style that was consistent in their day, I see no reason why, if we depart from that style, we should not be equally consistent in maintaining a corrected pronunciation of every Latin and Greek word.

"Personally, I prefer a complete acceptance of the Continental system. Failing complete acceptance, I would have complete abolition. But whatever the decision of your Committee, I should regard its report as but half done if it failed to carry a recommendation for complete consistency."

ALL HANDS PASSED



OUT!

A FEW puffs dealt from that soggy pipe and rubber-tree tobacco ended the bidding. But a pipe cleaner and a tin of kind and sociable tobacco would put the game back on a friendly basis. No—we don't make pipes; but, folks, we do believe we offer the best-smelling blend of fragrant Kentucky Burleys ever laid before the noses of pipe lovers and their companions. Cooler and slower-burning, a 15¢ tin of Sir Walter Raleigh Tobacco lasts a pleasantly-long time. We think it's so darned superior we even wrap it in heavy gold foil for extra freshness. Better try it.

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Ace Director Baffles Hollywood

René Clair Enigmatically Rejected California Offers; Triumphs in England With English Film; Insists on Working in His Own Way

"The enigma of the movie world": René Clair, with his wife, arriving in New York

In November of 1898, on a date destined exactly twenty years later to be Armistice Day, Marius Chomette, a citizen of Paris, summoned his friends around him and broached a cask of wine.

The hearty Marius was celebrating the birth of a son, René. In good red wine he pledged the prosperity and future happiness of the lad. He swore himself to the duty of seeing that the boy became a respected business man.

René, however, grew up to adolescence with a profound distaste for business. His bent, instead, definitely was toward the theater.

Marius and Marie Chomette were astounded. The theater, to them, was wicked. They did all they could to discourage the boy. And they failed. Nevertheless, René, considerate in everything but his hunger for the theater, surrendered in one thing. He changed his name to René Clair.

Brilliancy Recognized

To-day that name is known wherever film-makers and film patrons meet. To-day, with his first English-speaking production, "The Ghost Goes West," packing fans into the Rivoli Theater in New York, he is regarded as one of the most brilliant motion-picture directors in the world.

Clair is thin. His body is thin, his hair is thin, and his glance can be thin when a situation upsets him. Three inches short of six feet, not bouncingly robust, but handsome none the less, he seems younger than he is.

He has a factual calm rising out of complete self-possession. Even his tumult of success in New York hasn't shaken that.

"The Ghost Goes West" is the first picture he ever made off native soil. Made in England, it is his first big-market venture. He directed it because an old friend, Alexander Korda, asked him to do it.

Before Korda made the right plea, Mr. Clair had directed six films that made him, with the possible exception of Eisenstein, the most discussed, enigmatic creature in the motion-picture world. The enigma, to Hollywood, not to Clair, was his obstinate refusal to desert France for pictures in Hollywood.

He explained the reason for the refusal, last week, to THE LITERARY DIGEST. He fears, or did, that in neither America nor England would he be permitted to make pictures his way, the way he is accustomed to making them, the only way he knows how.

He began, curiously, as a journalist, altho the theater was alluring. He edited, for a time, the magazine *Films*. He was a reporter on the Paris daily, *Intransigeant*. After the war he was a bit actor for the Gaumont film studios.

He smokes "too much," is fond of wines, wants to film Shakespeare, is afraid to film Dickens, and is a mine of superstitions.

"For some years now," writes William Boehnel, in the New York *World-Telegram*, "Mr. Clair has won recognition both abroad and in America for his literate and original direction, his wit and satire, and his genius."

In spite of all which Mr. Clair's deepest hatred is for work. He acknowledges that himself.

Child Music-Conjurer

Some years ago, a shell-shocked Polish War veteran married a New York girl. Before the World War he had been a concert violinist. His injuries put an end to his public appearances. But tho shells had harmed his body, he swore that, somehow, some way, his music would live on.

In Sacramento, California, a daughter was born to him and his wife on January 15, 1925. They christened her Ruth Julia.

Almost as soon as she could crawl her father taught her to play the piano. She was astonishingly responsive. At the age of four she gave her first public concert at Mills College, Oakland.

Creates Sensation

In her New York début in Town Hall, November 13, 1933, Ruth Julia Slenczynski created one of the greatest sensations ever known in American musical history.

"Sitting on the edge of the piano-stool," wrote Jerome D. Bohm in the New York *Herald Tribune*, "with her feet barely able to reach the pedals, this child drew from her instrument (and the instrument was a full-size concert grand, not a half-size violin) incredible volumes of sound. Those secrets of touch and technique which many pianists strive futilely for years to unravel have been imparted to this youngster through some inexplicable source."

Career of Triumphs

Her triumphs have continued since that day. Touring this country now she played last Sunday at the Metropolitan Opera House.

She has just turned eleven and she is a sweet, chubby, demure little girl, with brown bobbed hair and very dark, serious brown eyes, who admits that, like any other young girl, she "likes to dress up."

Yet off-stage her clothes are simple. She is fond of Shakespeare and Dickens, and says she wishes she owned copies of "The Old Curiosity Shop," "David Copperfield," and Shakespeare's Sonnets. When a LITERARY DIGEST reporter asked her if she cared for Shirley Temple, she replied a little wistfully that she had never seen her.

Gracious Manners

Her manners are gracious and courteous. She answers questions with the direct simplicity of a child, but her mind is far superior to many adults'. She has never been to school. All her studying has been done privately. She has two sisters, Helen, eight, and Gloria, seven, who live in Paris, where the Slenczynskis now make their home.

Ruth travels alone with her father. This trip they plan to visit their former "very nice home in Berkeley."

When asked what her ambition is, she replies: "I want to become the greatest pianist the world has ever known, so that America can be the greatest country in the world artistically as well as mechanically."

Keystone

Prodigy: Ruth Slenczynski, who gave her first public concert at the age of four

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Women in Legislative Halls

Wide World

Edith N. Rogers attends sessions faithfully, carries herself with an aristocratic air, dresses becomingly

Harris & Ewing

Hattie W. Caraway contends that men in the Senate do all the necessary talking

International

Isabella Greenway, one of those women whose clothes seem merely another form of self-expression

Seven legislative ladies, by helping in this session of Congress to guide the Nation's affairs, are winning honor and fame. They are:

Hattie W. Caraway, Democratic Senator from Arkansas. Appointed to succeed her husband on his death in 1931. Reticent.

Caroline O'Day, Democratic Representative-at-Large, New York, since 1934.

Florence P. Kahn, Representative from California. In 1925 succeeded to the House seat left vacant by the death of her husband. A regular Republican.

Isabella Greenway, Arizona's lone Representative. Personal friend of the President and his wife. Has keen sense of humor and calm, easy manner. A Democrat.

Mary T. Norton, Democratic Representative from New Jersey, sometimes called "The Mayor of Washington."

Edith Nourse Rogers. Elected to Congress to succeed her late husband as Representative from Massachusetts. Aggressive, energetic, capable. Republican.

Virginia E. Jenckes, Representative from Indiana. Active in women's public work and politics since 1912. A Democrat.

Harris & Ewing

Florence P. Kahn, as a wit and jester, has no equal in the House of Representatives

Underwood

Mary T. Norton, whose life work has been in behalf of the less fortunate

Wide World

Caroline O'Day, New York Democrat, is a competent artist as well as an able politician

Acme

Virginia E. Jenckes takes a lively interest in patriotic affairs, women's activities, and in farm relief

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How 10c a day has raised marks as much as 14%

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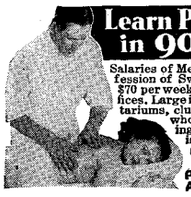

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Science and Medicine

"Immortal" Heart

Chicken Organism Kept Going 24 Years by Carrel's Wizardry

The only bit of flesh in the world that grows no older is pulsing with abundant life in a spic and span laboratory on the fifth floor of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, in New York City.

Twenty-four years ago last Friday, Dr. Alexis Carrel, a wizard of experimental surgery, set it going in the glass bulb in which it now lies. Swishing pumps supply it with a steady stream of a red fluid compounded in the laboratory to provide nutrition. Drains carry away its waste products as fast as they are formed.

Each week a portion of the flesh must be cut away, or else it would long since have outgrown its glassy home. Scientists have calculated that, had it been permitted to enlarge indefinitely at its regular rate, it would by this time have covered the earth.

Perpetual Life

On January 17, 1912, Doctor Carrel took the original piece from the living heart of an unborn chick. Hundreds of previous experiments had taught him the kind of nutrient fluid it needed for perpetual life.

This substance, made of chemicals and gases and some of the constituents of blood, looks like watery mercurochrome. The bit of heart is bathed in it, and steadily the flesh contracts and expands—beats—just as it would had it been part of a real, living chicken.

Last Friday it had already outlived five generations of chickens, and so far as biologists could tell, it was no "older" than when it first came to the laboratory.

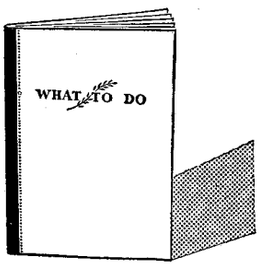
It still acts the same way, increases in size at the same rate. Doctor Carrel has said that it is, in fact, "immortal," so long as the pumps supply it with the necessary fluid.

The heart is Doctor Carrel's most famous achievement, but perhaps not the most important. Thirty-six years ago, when he was a medical student at the University of Lyons, France, he discovered how to do something no physician had achieved until then: tie together the ends of a severed artery so as to permit continued flow of the blood.

Carrel's method, now used by nearly all surgeons, was simple. Gently stopping the flow of blood by squeezing the vessel, he washes out the cut ends with antiseptic, and plugs them with vaseline. The ends are then brought together, and held by three tiny equidistant stitches.

The surgeon pulls on threads attached to the stitches, giving the artery a triangular shape. With quick overhand stitches, like those a seamstress uses, each side of the triangle is sewed. Before the last few threads are put in place, most of the vaseline is squeezed out. What remains inside serves as a barrier between the wounded artery and the blood, preventing formation of a clot.

For the man who always knows what to do



THERE is such a person in every family. But there is one emergency when even this "friend in need" is often at a loss. That is when death occurs. "What To Do" brings complete information on all matters pertaining to funeral costs and practices. Write today for one or more copies of this free booklet. No obligation. National Casket Co., Dept. LD-1, 60 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.

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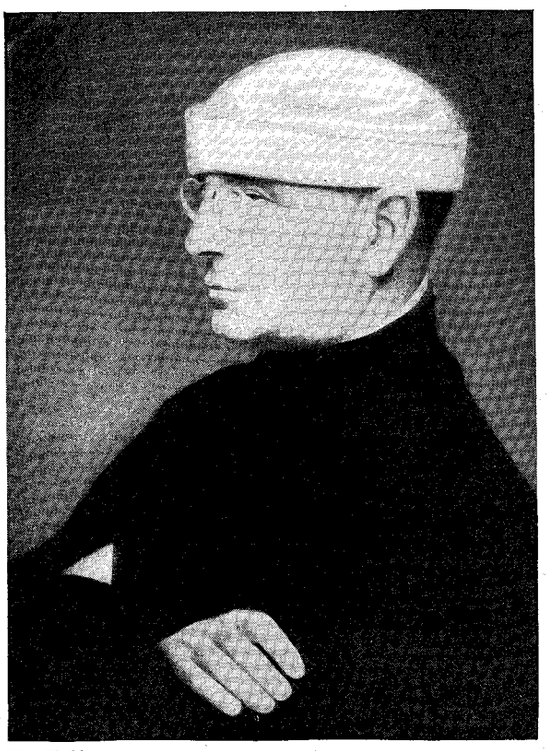


Wide World

Doctor Carrel as seen by his portraitist, W. Langdon Kihn

Making such a suture is not easy. A good job requires deft, steady fingers, sensitive and sure. Doctor Carrel is said to have practised by sewing small threads in paper—as many as 500 in a single cigarette paper. Then, to make it more difficult, he practised sewing stitches into one side of the paper, without puncturing through.

Surgeons who know him delight in telling stories about the dexterity and strength of his fingers. One tale is that he can put his index and middle fingers into a safety-match box, and there tie together the ends of pieces of thread so firmly that two hands are needed to unfasten the knot.

He came to America in 1903, carried on experiments a year or so at the University of Chicago, then joined the staff of the Rockefeller Institute. He has been there ever since, except during the War, when he headed a hospital unit in France.

Life-Saving Fluid

There he encouraged a young chemist, Dr. Henry Drysdale Dakin, to experiment with antiseptics until he had compounded the marvelous fluid known as Dakin's solution. It saved thousands of lives during the War, after Doctor Carrel had devised ways of using it in deep cuts. Because he invented the proper surgical technique for it, the fluid is now frequently called the Carrel-Dakin solution.

Doctor Carrel was the first scientist in America to receive the Nobel Prize. The award, in 1912, honored his discovery of a way to make living organs grow outside the body. To-day he is the world's greatest authority in such work.

It was to Doctor Carrel that Colonel Lindbergh went when he undertook to perform some biological experiments a year or so ago. Under Carrel's coaching, the flyer invented a better pump for supplying nutrient solutions to living, growing, but bodiless, organs.

Doctor Carrel is small, plump, almost dumpy. His round head is habitually crowned with a flat white surgeon's cap. He speaks with a strong French accent, but is easy to understand. In conversation, he gets quickly to the heart of a subject, explaining in simple, rather poetic language the intricate results of his life-long research.

Believes in Telepathy

To Doctor Carrel, living material is fascinating, awesome—a still unexplored world. He believes in a great many things that some of his scientific colleagues consider slightly heretical: mental telepathy, for one. Some day, he thinks, communication direct from mind to mind, without the intervention of the ordinary senses, will be recognized as a scientific fact.

He does not agree much with scientists who consider life a mere succession of chemical reactions. On the other hand, he thinks chemistry is a major part of it.

"Man is, first of all, a nutritive process," he writes in his recent book, "Man, The Unknown" (Harper & Brothers, New York). "He consists of a ceaseless motion of chemical substances. One can compare him to the flame of a candle, or to the fountains playing in the gardens of Versailles.

"Those beings, made of burning gases or of water, are both permanent and transitory. Their existence depends on a stream of gas or of liquid. Like ourselves, they change according to the quality and the quantity of the substances which animate them."

Your 1946 Auto

The motor car of the future will be air-conditioned, shaped like a tear-drop, have self-inflating tires and individual movable seats, and it will be stamped out of two pieces of metal at one operation.

Indulging in the luxury of prediction, Austin M. Wolf, automotive consulting engineer, drew that picture last week of the automobile of 1946, at a meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers in Detroit.

"Project yourself ten years ahead," suggested *Science Service*, summarizing his address:

"Time—Summer of 1946.

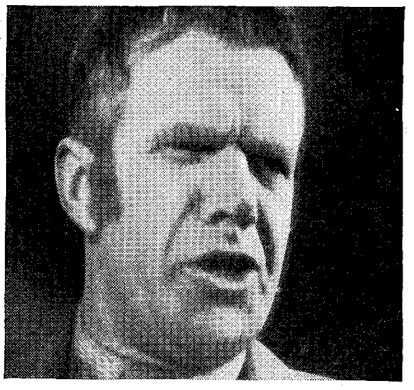
"Place—A cross-country super-highway. A motor car speeds by.

"The car is compact but shaped like a tear-drop, traveling large end forward. Its five passengers sit in individual movable seats in airy comfort despite the sweltering day. Their luggage is concealed in the bulbous front end. They sit three in front and two in the rear, just ahead of the motor.

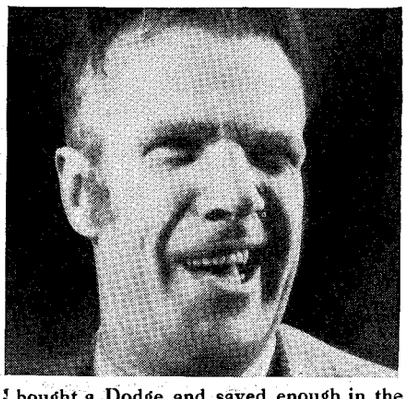
"The car has six tires, two in front and four in the rear where the power is applied. But the car's occupants have no worries about those tires. They are self-inflating

I'm Thrifty!

There was a time I thought I knew how to save money, for it's smart to be thrifty. But I was savin' it at the spigot and wastin' it at the bunghole.



I had a car—a little one, too—that was gettin' me only 12 miles to the gallon of gas—burning oil by the quart. Then a good friend of mine told me about a car that got 18 to 24 miles to the gallon.



I bought a Dodge and saved enough in the first few months to cover the few extra dollars it cost over a small car.

This happy experience is happening to Dodge owners all over the country. They report 18 to 24 miles to the gallon of gas and up to 20% savings on oil.

And under the new Official Chrysler Motors Commercial Credit Company 6% Time Payment Plan, Dodge is *now so easy to pay for!*

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and if a blowout occurs they will not collapse and throw the car into a crash.

"Despite the heat, there are no worries about the battery running dry. It is self-filling. And six months from now, in the cold winter, the car's owner will have no sleepless nights worrying about starting in the frosty morning. He knows his car has two fuel tanks. In cold weather it starts with a light volatile fuel and then, when hot enough, switches over automatically to the ordinary variety. . . .

"On the dashboard only two instruments are calibrated: the speedometer and the gasoline-gage. The oil pressure, ampere charging or discharging rate, and the engine temperature consist only of red and green lights with the red flashing when something is wrong. The 1935 fad, taken from aviation, for multitudinous dials with wide range of readings, has passed.

"The trend started in 1936, when the brake lever went up on the instrument board, has been followed by the placing of the gear-shift to the same spot. There is plenty of leg-room for all occupants in the front seats.

"Back in the factory the car was stamped out of two great pieces of metal at one operation and then welded lengthwise down the middle."

World's Strangest Plant

Too many hunters have brought the gorilla, okapi, white rhinoceros, and pigmy hippopotamus near to extinction, and depleted the ranks of many other African creatures.

In 1933, representatives of nine governments interested in preserving the remarkable animals and plants of the erstwhile Dark Continent met in London and decided to do something about it.

The pact they drew up went into effect, last week, providing protection to twenty-two animals—and one plant.

"The one plant included is the Welwitschia, a strange growth of the Kalahari Desert," says *Science Service*. "It has no overground stem at all, only a thick, woody, trunklike root. From this grow two long, straplike leaves, that constantly renew themselves at the base while they fray off at the tips. They thus become the oldest leaves in the world."

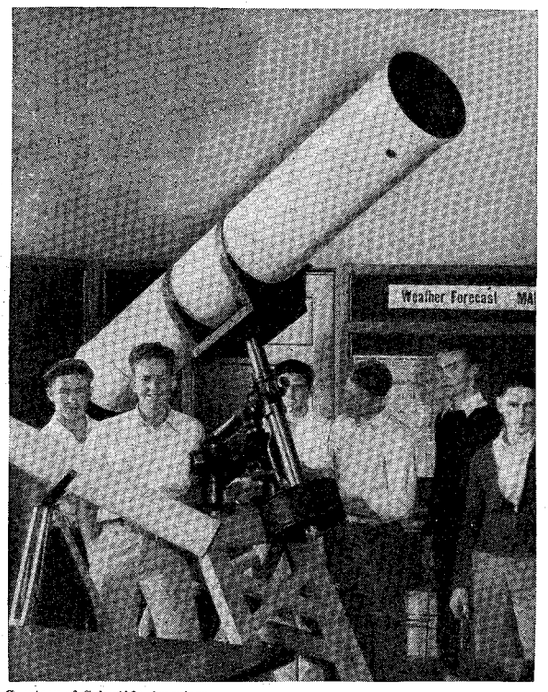
Botanists say the Welwitschia plant is unique. It is a perennial baby. It was discovered in 1860 by Dr. Frederick Welwitsch, an Austrian botanist.

Because of its rarity and strange appearance, souvenir-hunters dig it up, making journeys into the hottest, dryest region on earth to do so. The main part of the plant is its trunk, or root, which is shaped like a boy's top, and may be more than two feet long, twenty-five to forty pounds in weight, and three and a half feet in circumference.

The leaves are green, slightly reddish underneath. In the crown is a cluster of small red cones. These are the flowers. Nobody has been able to grow the Welwitschia outside of its native desert. Last summer Mrs. Jerome W. Coombs, of Scarsdale, New York, brought fifty seeds from Africa for the New York Botanical Garden. They wouldn't even sprout.

Swift Grow the Star-Gazers' Ranks

Amateur Astronomers in Thousands Are Exploring the Heavens Nightly; Others Make Their Own Telescopes



Courtesy of *Scientific American*

Students of the Burbank, California, High School, with the 12⅝-inch reflector telescope they made

Synthetic stars thrown by magic-lanterns on an imitation sky are reawakening thousands of Americans to the glories of the real heavens. Planetariums, theaters of the stars, have started a boom in astronomy.

Publishers report the biggest demand for popular astronomy books in a generation. More than a dozen new ones came rolling from the presses last autumn.

In its first month the Hayden Planetarium, in New York City, which is the country's newest, was visited by 120,000 persons.

Most visitors are only casually interested when they go in. But they come out with a new interest in the skies. Many forthwith become amateur astronomers.

"Paradoxical as it may seem," says Pauline F. Geffen in the New York *Times*, "the professional astronomer rarely has time to scan the heavens. His mind is bent on mathematical computations.

"But the amateur may venture forth like an explorer among the constellations. . . .

Comet-Finders

"All over the world, from scattered vantage-points, amateurs are making discoveries about the movements of [variable stars, meteors, and comets] and submitting their observations to the professionals. Of the countless comets discovered in the last twenty-five years—and a new one is sighted almost every day—50 per cent. were reported by amateur observers. . . .

"With no more equipment than his own two eyes, the amateur can look into the heavens and learn much about the universe. For a nominal sum he can build his own telescope, or he can avail himself of the facilities offered by museums and universities."

The real enthusiast will not be content, however, until he has made one or more telescopes of his own. Telescope-making as a modern indoor sport was started several years ago by an amateur astronomer, Russell W. Porter. He is now at Mount Wilson Observatory, California, assisting professionals to plan the mounting for the forthcoming 200-inch telescope.

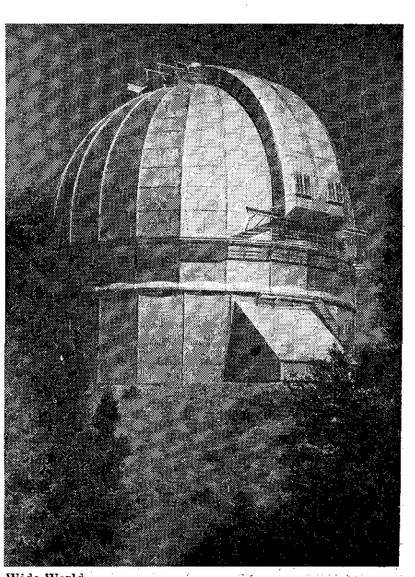
Expert Shows Way

In 1921 Porter was a stocky, middle-aged machinist at Springfield, Vermont, but in his sensitive fingers was the skill required to make the delicate curvature of telescope-mirrors. He wrote an article for *Popular Astronomy* entitled "The Poor Man's Telescope," telling how to make a simple reflecting telescope.

Hordes of amateur astronomers immediately began making them. Organizations of amateurs sprang up. A text-book, "Amateur Telescope Making," was compiled by one of them, Albert G. Ingalls, Associate Editor of the *Scientific American*.

The new boom in amateur astronomy has swelled the ranks of the telescope-makers. There are now thirty-five "associations." They have made more than 5,000 small reflecting telescopes.

Hundreds applied when the American Museum of Natural History recently offered classes in telescope-making.



Wide World

Dome at Mt. Wilson Observatory, housing 100-inch reflector, largest telescope in world

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Aviation

Comet-Like Flyer

Howard Hughes Rides Across U. S. At 260 Miles an Hour

Aviation enthusiasts long have talked of the day when a person might breakfast in Los Angeles and lunch in New York. Howard Hughes, motion-picture-making young oil millionaire, did it last week.

In the process he wrinkled a gray suit, grew a beard, developed an appetite, and broke the transcontinental air speed record.

Keystone

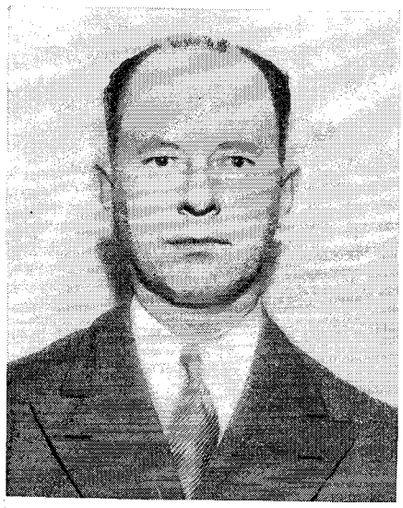
Howard Hughes

Nine and a half hours after his breakfast in California, Hughes put his long, flat-snouted monoplane down on the air-port at Newark, New Jersey. The wrinkled suit and sprouting beard didn't irk him. The appetite did. The shattered speed record he took in his stride.

He had been told the weather was right, he had waited a long time, he determined suddenly to go. He climbed his Northrup Gamma, Cyclone-powered, into the sub-stratosphere at 18,000 feet, and held it there. Now and again he sucked at an oxygen mask to keep himself alert. Between Indianapolis and Columbus he clocked himself at 295 miles an hour. His average time was 260 miles an hour.

Lank, boyish, picturesque of speech, he has been described by Henry Pringle in *Collier's:*

"Tall and thin, with shoulders which prove he is heavier than he appears to be, Howard Hughes . . . speaks with the softness which is one-half Western and one-half Southern. . . . He enjoys high-powered automobiles and has models especially geared for speeds beyond their legal limits . . . and narrowly escaped arrest, on one occasion, for stunting an air-plane too low over Malibu Beach."



Acme

"Czar" of the air-lines: Edgar S. Gorrell

Dynamic Czar for Aviation

Because a man named Glenn Curtiss built a feeble man-made butterfly, and powered it with gasoline, the American aviation industry to-day has a czar.

The czar of the newly formed Air Transport Association of America was Cadet Edgar Staley Gorrell, a thin, eager plebe at West Point, twenty-eight years ago.

One sunny Sunday morning the plebes were marched to the sloping banks of the Hudson and directed to sight along the extended arm of an officer. They did, and saw a strange, wabbly object sputtering its way through the air. Through a jungle of wires and stays they discerned a man, hunched up behind a thin stick which seemed to keep the machine from tumbling into the river.

Curtiss was making his now-famous flight down the Hudson. Cadet Gorrell was one of the excited youngsters in the formation. The spectacle in the air impressed him so deeply that, right then, he resolved to learn to fly, to make it his career. Other youngsters around him were too busy with their own awe to note his agitation.

Cadet of Destiny

If they had, it is seriously to be doubted that the most discerning one would have guessed that the young cadet with the popping brown eyes would be Chief of Staff of the United States Air Service in humanity's greatest war.

Gorrell, older, a man who knows aviation inside out, but still as eager as a new dynamo, last week was appointed czar of all American air-transport. He will be to aviation what Will Hays is to motion-pictures, K. M. Landis to baseball.

All of the nation's air-transport companies have agreed to cooperate on rates and schedules, resulting in a unified air-system. Among the aims of the new plan are closer relations among companies and improvement of transportation service.

Gorrell, who looks farther than that, told The Literary Digest of two other aims: "Improvement of air-ports and air-ways . . . and, last, and most important, the promotion of safety in air-travel."

Muscular, forceful, slightly bald, and forty-four, he has flown everything from ancient baling-wire and jute-bag kites to modern transport-planes. Safety is a principle with him.

"He contends that safety and speed are compatible," says *U. S. Air Service.* "He believes that no one should take foolish chances, but that with care . . . speed and safety become a combination that goes hand in hand.

"'I would rather be three minutes late for my appointment on earth, than go to hell on time,' he said."

Almost a quarter of a century of flying

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without mishap certifies his belief in safety buttressed by common sense and care of the machine one is to fly. The Aviation Section, Signal Corps, was just forming when his ambition was crystallized at West Point. Impatiently, he served out his two years in the infantry, a requirement, then, and enlisted in the First Aero Squadron.

The United States Government owned eight air-planes, and had seventeen men trained to fly them.

In 1916, Lieutenant Gorrell was assigned to General Pershing in Mexico. The expedition was charged with quelling a black-mustached bandit with a Winchester sense of humor named Pancho Villa. It was believed air-planes would help ferret out the murderous play-boy of Mexico. In five months only two planes were left intact.

War Service

President Wilson sent Gorrell, then a captain, to Europe, as a member of the Bolling Mission. He was to determine what aerial materials the United States should manufacture for use in the World War. He was made a colonel, the youngest officer of that rank in the A.E.F.

Ultimately, riding the peak of a soaring list of honors, he became Chief of Staff of the Air Service, and fought on all five fronts. When the War ended, he had had a lifetime of flying in crazy crates, but he was undisturbed. He also had a chest-load of clanking medals, among them the French Legion of Honor, and the American and British Distinguished Service Medals.

In 1920, he resigned from the Army, and became an industrial engineer, serving last as President of the Stutz Motor Company. Nothing he manufactured on four wheels dulled his zeal for air-planes on two. He still turns piercing, searching brown eyes on things that fly with motors and beams when they fly properly.

Worst U. S. Plane Crash

Its twin motors roaring steadily, a giant Douglas monoplane climbed out of the floodlight glare at the Memphis, Tennessee, air-port last week, and disappeared into the darkness.

Fifteen minutes later radio contact with the *Southerner*, bound for Little Rock, Arkansas, was broken off. Alarmed by the silence, searchers combed the dismal swampland. Soon the feeble light of the lanterns they carried showed them that they were on the right trail.

Bits of metal and fabric were found, then a 200-yard swath cut through the tree-tops. There was what remained of the American Airlines plane, its motors buried deep in the swamp, the bodies of its seventeen victims scattered about or pinned in the wreckage.

The only air-plane crash comparable to the *Southerner* disaster occurred at Santa Monica, California, in 1930, when the death toll was sixteen.

The accident, officials declared, was the first in more than eighteen months. During that period the American Airlines had carried more than 240,000 passengers, for a total of 186,000,000 passenger-miles, without an accident.

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Radio

"Liberty" Loses Liberty in Air

Networks Reject Republican Radio Skit; Fletcher Charges Censorship; Controversy Started Over Politics by Wireless Drama

Henry P. Fletcher, the lively chairman of the Republican National Committee, settled down in a comfortable easy chair one night last week. Then he turned on his radio to listen in on a program called "Liberty at the Crossroads."

It had been turned down by the Columbia and National networks, but was finally due to come over the independent station, WGN, in Chicago, at nine o'clock.

Keystone

Henry P. Fletcher wants a hearing on the air for the Republicans

But Mr. Fletcher's radio set failed to carry the program.

With Thomas G. Sabin, Director of the Radio Division of the Republican National Committee, Mr. Fletcher had planned this program of dramatic sketches last fall.

The cast of characters in the first program included *Jefferson, Samuel Adams, John Smith, Mary Jones*, two farmers, a husband, a butcher, and the *Voice of Doom*. The sketches without exception were lampoons against the New Deal.

John Smith and *Mary Jones* were unable to marry because the nation had become so overtaxed. A husband had to eat foreign bacon for breakfast because the processing tax had made American bacon too expensive. A country storekeeper decided to follow the New Deal method of spending his way out of debt.

Both leading networks turned the program down, stating that no time could be leased to the political Parties until after their conventions.

Lenox R. Lohr, NBC President, wrote to Mr. Fletcher:

"These presentations would violate the policies on which the NBC has based its service to the listening public. . . . To accept such programs . . . would place the discussion of vital political and national issues upon the basis of dramatic license, rather than upon a basis of responsibly stated fact or opinion."

Said William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System:

"Appeals to the electorate should be intellectual and not based on emotion, passion, or prejudice. . . . We are convinced that dramatization would throw the radio campaign almost wholly over to the emotional side."

Mr. Fletcher accused both networks of unwarranted censorship. He suspected that "the attitude you have taken is affected and perhaps involuntarily controlled by the political Party in power, which regulates the issuance of your licenses."

Debate in Press

"It seems that the radio is available for the sale of laxatives, but not to sell ideas that relate to the very foundations of the American system of government," David Lawrence wrote in the New York *Sun* (Ind.).

The Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) went further. "This is intolerable and menacing," it cried. "There can be no reasonable doubt that the companies . . . have been put on the spot by Washington and are acting under compelling duress."

But the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.) argues: "If anybody is guilty of censorship in this situation it is Henry P. Fletcher himself. He knows—but he doesn't tell the public—that it is a policy adopted years ago in order to keep . . . radio listeners interested and spare them from the boredom which overdoses of political propaganda, by any Party, would be certain to create."

"We will go ahead anyway," said Mr. Sabin. "We will take the issue of freedom of speech to the people."

It was decided to present the programs over independent stations. WGN was the first to accept the program. This is the Chicago *Tribune's* station, and a unit of the Mutual Broadcasting Company.

It was, said Harrison Spangler, Director of the Western Division of the Republican National Committee, one of "a great many independent radio stations in America which are not yet dominated and coerced through the great monopolistic chains, which in turn are dominated and coerced by the Roosevelt and Farley régime in Washington."

Meanwhile Gov. Eugene Talmadge had joined Mr. Fletcher in his charges against the leading networks, because of their refusal to broadcast the anti-New Deal Convention of Constitutional Democrats in Macon, Georgia, on January 29.

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Safe in the Antarctic

Ellsworth and Pilot, Long Unreported, Found by Rescue Ship

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Lost and found: Lincoln Ellsworth, discovered by aviators near Little America

"Ellsworth and Kenyon both alive and well."

This terse message, coming across 13,000 miles of sea from the rescue ship *Discovery II* to the British Colonial Office in London, made the world breathe easier.

Arriving in the Bay of Whales in mid-January, the *Discovery II*, sent out by the British Government with supplies and planes for Ellsworth, had seen an orange-colored cloth tent on the face of the ice-barrier. A plane flying over Little America then sighted Herbert Hollick-Kenyon and dropped a food parachute.

Both men were soon taken aboard the ship. A transmitter-switch had caused the failure of their radio. They had run out of fuel twenty miles from Little America, and sledged the rest of the way.

Third Expedition

This was Lincoln Ellsworth's third expedition to the Antarctic. In 1933 his plane was almost wrecked in a crevasse. In 1934 he waited four and a half months, but found no good flying weather. Determined to discover whether Antarctica was a single land mass or two great islands, Ellsworth left his Swiss castle home last summer for his third expedition. After his radio gave out in November, a search began.

Early in November the *Wyatt Earp* pushed its way through the pack-ice to Dundee Island. On the 23d his plane had crossed almost half the distance between the Weddell and the Ross Seas when the radio failed. There was gas enough for twenty-four hours.

Last week the search had ended. Ellsworth had accomplished a lifelong ambition. He had become the only man to have made both transarctic and transantarctic flights.

"For men like him," said the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "the earth holds no terrors."

Law and Order

A Controversial Reprieve

Hoffman's Stay of Hauptmann Execution Stirs Letter-Writers and Press; Governor Prepares to Reopen Entire Investigation

A small scrap of paper more than twenty-one years ago plunged nation after nation into the maelstrom of the World War.

A small scrap of paper last week stirred a controversy in this country and abroad which will live and linger for many a long, long day. It was addressed to Bruno Richard Hauptmann, convicted murderer of the Lindbergh baby. It was received by him just before he was to be electrocuted for one of the most hideous and callous crimes this land has ever known. It was issued scarcely an hour after the United States Supreme Court had denied the prisoner's petition for a writ of habeas corpus and a stay of execution. It consisted of seventy-three words:

"Pursuant to the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution of this State, I do hereby grant you a reprieve of the sentence of death heretofore imposed upon you, and to be carried out during the week beginning the 12th day of January, 1936, to the 15th day of February, 1936. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and privy seal this 16th day of January, A. D., 1936."

Bombshell Effect

It was signed by Harold G. Hoffman, Governor of New Jersey. And it was a bombshell.

While the one-time German carpenter, his wife, and sympathizers rejoiced, while those who have cried out for his execution fumed, and while many citizens voiced puzzlement and amazement, Governor Hoffman explained his action.

There were rumors that Hauptmann had confessed. But the Governor dispelled these. Later he explained the "diverse reasons known to me" for granting the reprieve.

He questioned "the truthfulness and mental competency of some of the chief witnesses for the State."

"I do wonder what part passions and prejudice played in the conviction of a man who was previously tried and convicted in the columns of many of our newspapers," he said.

Many New Jersey editors and others clamored for impeachment of the Governor, a Republican.

The Trenton *Evening Times* (Ind.) fired a thunderous broadside.

"Gov. Harold G. Hoffman," it said, "has sacrificed all moral and legal right to serve as Chief Executive of New Jersey. He should be impeached and thrown out of office. . . ."

The Jersey Journal of Jersey City (Ind. Rep.) termed such a suggestion "ridiculous."

The Governor defied the outcry.

"If impeachment is the price that must be paid for daring to follow the dictates of my own conscience, I am ready to pay it. A good investigation of the Lindbergh case might be a healthy thing. . . . I make no apology. . . ."

While he prepared to reopen the entire investigation, which State police said had never been closed, letters of praise, condemnation, and warning streamed into his office and the battle raged in the press.

"Regardless of developments in the Hauptmann case," said the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* (Ind.-Dem.), "the public should be disgusted with the recent course it has followed. To us any thought of executive meddling in the case is profoundly distasteful. There has been persistent play to the gallery that tends to strip the law of its dignity."

Others Patient

Others agreed with the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) that if "the Governor of New Jersey can justify his eleventh-hour reprieve by opening up evidence counteracting that which has so overwhelmingly pointed to Hauptmann's guilt, all well and good."

"Many persons believe that human life is not to be taken lightly, even by the law," said the Buffalo *Courier-Express* (Ind.). "We do not plead the case of Hauptmann. We merely present the view that justice is not outraged, even if the law is strained, when a man condemned to death in such circumstances is given further time to prove his innocence, if such proof can be produced."

Acme

Governor Hoffman, signing Hauptmann's reprieve; Attorney General Wilentz looks on

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Sport and Sportsmen

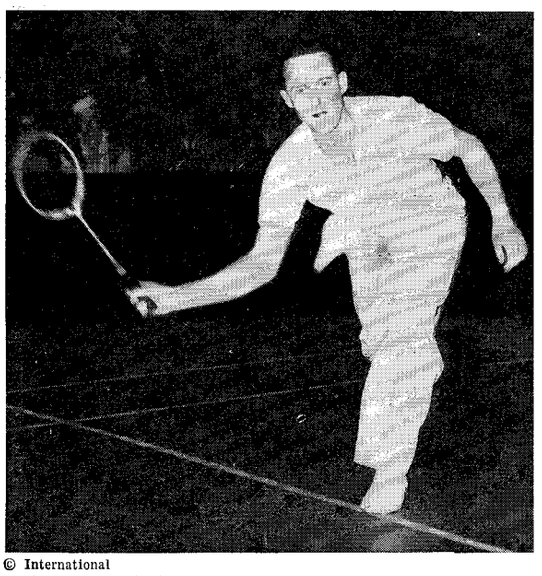
Old Sport, New Rage

Not a New Game, Badminton Has Suddenly Taken Hold in America Because It's Inexpensive, Lots of Fun and Hard Going

Czechoslovakia raises some of the fattest geese in the world. The extra poundage, especially in the liver, is valuable to the *pâté de foies gras* market.

Last week the largest gallery (1,000 persons) that has ever seen a badminton match in New York City watched two players bat a ridiculous-looking object back and forth across a five-foot net.

This shuttlecock is made of a cork hemisphere and into its flat top is stuck a ring of goose-feathers bound tightly together. Most durable shuttlecocks, or "birds" as they are called by badminton experts, are made from the feathers of Czechoslovakian geese.



© International

Jack Purcell: There's more to the game than batting the bird across the net

The best of the six matches was the singles between Jack Purcell, of Toronto, world professional champion, and Kenneth Davidson, Scotch amateur singles champion, which Purcell won, 15—13, 15—1.

Stroking the bird furiously off the forehand and backhand, dribbling delicate drop shots over the net, Purcell and Davidson had the gallery constantly agog. Badminton devotees called it the most expert demonstration New Yorkers had ever seen.

History of Game

Not a new sport, badminton nevertheless had not made rapid strides in the United States until recently. No two authorities agree on its history. Under its original name of "poona" it was played first in India centuries ago, was brought to England in 1873 by two English army officers who introduced it at a dull house party at the home of the Duke of Beaufort. The game took its present name from Badminton, the Duke's estate.

The first British badminton association was formed in 1895 and the game was exported to Canada in the same year. To-day there are more than 2,000 badminton clubs in the British Isles alone, and nearly half a million players.

The oldest badminton club in the world is the Badminton Club of New York, founded in 1878 by two young men who had picked up the game in England. For a time the New York Club barred married women from its membership, limited it to bachelors and debutantes. Applications came in so fast that, according to the club's records, "only good-looking girls" were eligible.

On the court, the women wore trains and picture hats, the men Prince Alberts and choker collars. One old newspaper account described the game: "Badminton is an easy-going game which does not require the muscular exertion demanded in bowling and is quite as jolly withal. The game is bound to grow in favor if for no other reason than that it leaves the participants breath sufficient for chat and gossip."

Neither leisurely nor socially exclusive in its present form, modern badminton has swept the country only within the last five years.

It has reached its highest development in Canada, where the Canadian Badminton Association has jurisdiction over 15,000 players, 10,000 of whom are enrolled in Toronto alone. Boston, Niagara Falls, Chicago, Detroit, and Seattle have been influenced by Canadian badminton players and to-day the game is gaining rapidly in popularity not only in those cities, but in Philadelphia, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Portland.

Clubs Increase

Because of competition in the winter from golf and tennis, development has been slow in the South, but the game has penetrated as far down as Augusta, Georgia, and is played at Palm Beach, Florida. The New England Badminton Association has seventy-five clubs and several thousand members. Only four small clubs belonged to the Metropolitan Badminton Association of New York three years ago. Now there are nearly fifty.

Still unorganized nationally, badminton is controlled in this country by four sectional bodies: the Metropolitan, New England, Middle States, and Pacific Coast. Exhibition, tournament, and intercity matches, as well as open State championships, are held regularly in the East, in Cleveland, and throughout the Far West.

A conservative estimate of the number of badminton players in the United States would be 25,000. In addition to the mem-

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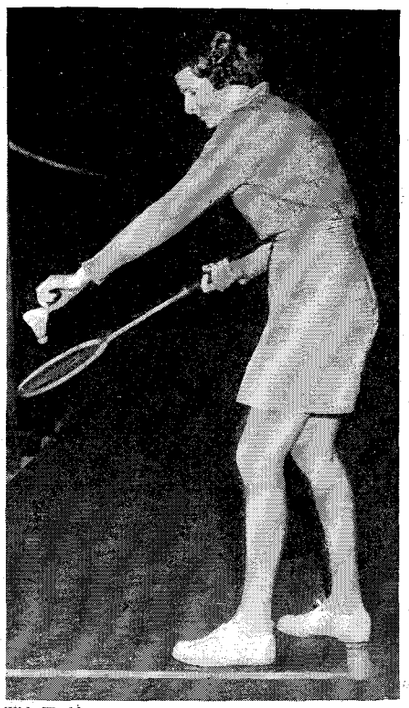


Wide World

Miss Helen de Peyster, of New York: the server must hit from the waist

bers of the 200 or so clubs, thousands of unaffiliated enthusiasts play the game regularly.

Technique of Play

Vaguely resembling indoor tennis, badminton is played on a court seventeen feet wide by forty-four feet long for singles, and twenty by forty-four for doubles. The net is five feet high, and the ceiling height should be at least thirty feet, which is the chief reason why few clubs have their own courts. Most of the players utilize armories, barns, parish houses, gymnasiums, and even ballrooms.

A long-handled racket weighing not more than six ounces is used to bat the "bird" across the net. Except that the server must not hit the "bird" from a point higher than his waist, the strokes are similar to those used in tennis.

A game usually is fifteen points, with points going only to the server. The "bird" must be kept in the air, which places a premium on volleying. A "bird" striking the ground is "dead." The "bird," unlike a tennis ball, has a deceptive fall.

Far faster than tennis, badminton requires more speed of hand and foot and considerably more stamina. Such tennis stars as Vincent Richards and Sidney B. Wood, Jr., have found three sets of badminton more exhausting than five sets of tennis.

Badminton costs about as much to play as tennis. "Birds" are three for a dollar and rackets or bats from $10 to $15. A net costs only $3. The game is democratic enough, and easy to learn.

Champion Player

Purcell, who has not been beaten in many years, prefers badminton to golf or tennis, altho he formerly was one of Canada's best tennis players. His golf is of championship caliber and he holds the course record of sixty-six, six under par, at his home club in Guelph, Ontario.

In an interview with Quentin Reynolds in *Collier's*, Purcell pointed out the game's chief drawback: "The beauty, and, incidentally, the fault of the game is that after a man plays it two or three times he thinks he's an expert. It seems very easy to hit that 'bird' back and keep it in play. It is easy, if you are playing against a beginner. Because of this, players often just dub along without bothering to learn court strategy and deception."

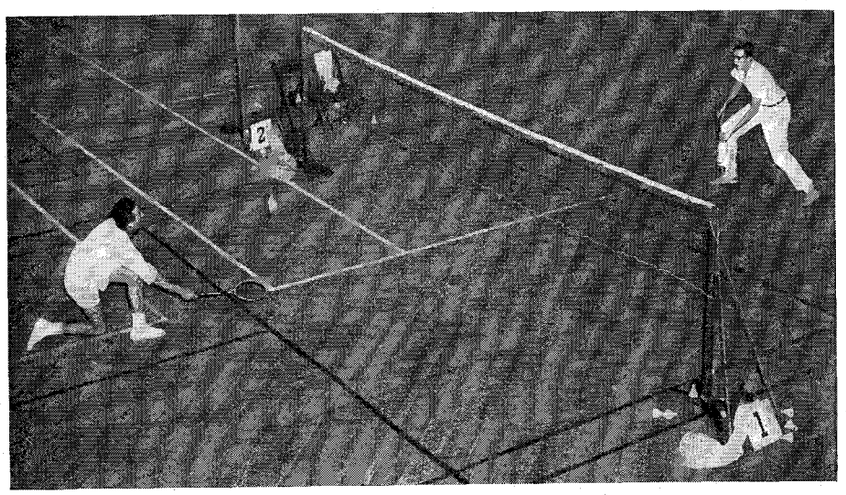
Purcell practises his own preachments. "His genius," Reynolds wrote, "is very evident when you watch him play. There is no living player who can combine his masterly stroking, his uncanny sense of anticipation, the effortless grace with which he glides about the court, and his court strategy."

Few American players can give the English and Canadian champions a hard match. Walter Kramer, Detroit's twenty-year-old schoolboy sensation, has more promise than most American players. He took up the game five years ago as a winter conditioner for tennis and has won four Michigan State championships since then.

Like baseball, softball, and handball, badminton is adaptable. It can be played in one's own back-yard. Unlike them, it has had to overcome the derisive hoots of virile scoffers.

"It still rates a raised eyebrow among the he-man type," E. Trevor Hill writes in *Today*. "But the followers of the game are neither indignant at nor annoyed by the skeptics. Secretly they're quite pleased—and craftily maneuver the scoffer into a game. Within half an hour the stalwart unbeliever may well be carried out and put to bed for a long rest. . . .

"Don't let a visiting fireman make rude remarks about puss-in-the-corner or pease-porridge-hot. Just hand him one of those little bats and, for the good of his soul, let him reduce his body to a pulp."



Wide World

Donald Vaughan and Steve Hartshorn: because of the peculiar fall of the "bird" the drop shot is deadly in badminton

Sport Shots

Incident: The University of Washington sophomore crew had its first Spring workout last week. The huskies hadn't pulled more than thirty strokes when the bottom of their shell fell out. An accompanying launch rescued them.

* * *

Stockholder: Last week Jack Dempsey bought the first share in the first dog ever incorporated in this country. Dorian von Marienhof of Mazelaine, capitalized at $4,000, is a German boxer and will be campaigned on the show circuit by his owner, John P. Wagner, of Milwaukee.

* * *

Counterblast: The Rev. Hugh O'Donnell, Vice President of Notre Dame University, replied to critics of overemphasis on college football at a testimonial dinner for the Notre Dame football team last week. Said he: "Overemphasis is greatly overemphasized. No university is such a closed corporation that the public should be denied attendance at athletic events."

* * *

Promotion: Professional wrestling is astutely promoted in Boston. Last week, wrestler Gene Dubuc, writhing in a tortuous grip held by Abe Stein, pulled a match from his belt and set fire to his opponent's trunks. Shrieking and leaping around the ring, Stein extinguished the blaze and Dubuc surrendered his matches. Stein won.

* * *

Correction: In the January 11, 1936, issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, it was stated erroneously that Robin Lee, American figure-skating champion, was a resident of Minneapolis. The sixteen-year-old champion lives in St. Paul.

* * *

Battle: Mrs. C. H. Stuart, slim and gray-haired, who lives in a suburb of Rochester, New York, played a tarpon off Key West, Florida, for forty-five minutes last week before she landed him. He measured five feet and weighed close to a hundred pounds.

Mrs. Stuart said she saw the fish jump out of the water twenty times before he gave up. Mr. Stuart said he saw his wife jump fourteen times and that both were gasping for breath after three-quarters of an hour. After that, she reeled in four more, their aggregate weight coming to 260 pounds.

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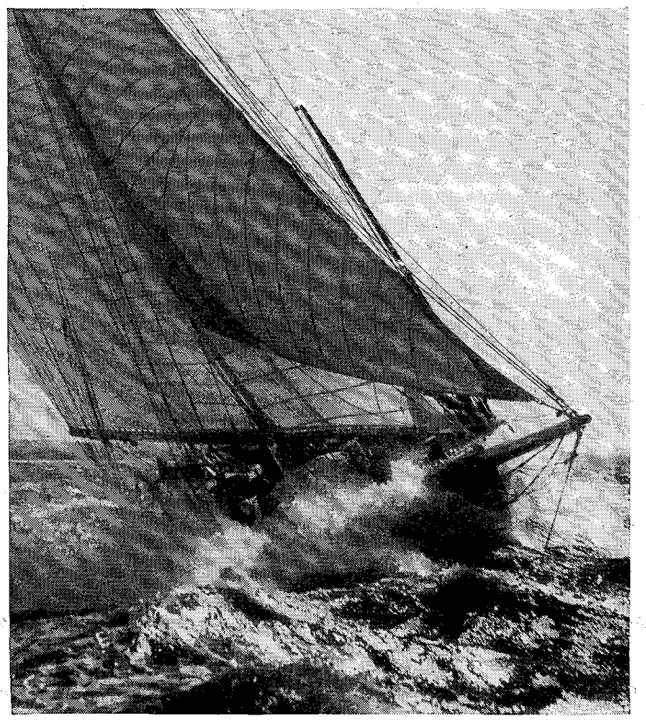
A Cameraman Goes to Sea

Headsails, *one of Commodore Rosenfeld's camera studies included in his New York exhibit last week*



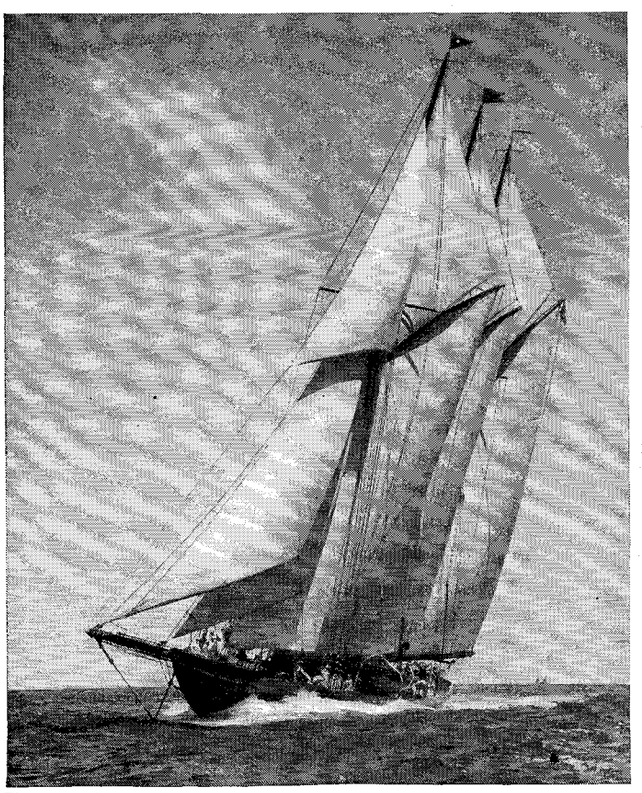
Caught by the camera's lens: a dry nor'wester —clear sky, flying spray, and a forty-mile wind

No other kind of camera work is more difficult than marine photography. For more than three decades the name Morris Rosenfeld has appeared under more pictures of American-owned sailing and power-yachts than that of any other photographer.

This week the yachtsman-photographer placed forty of his best marine studies, including racing pictures and marine views, on exhibition at the Hotel Lexington in New York City.

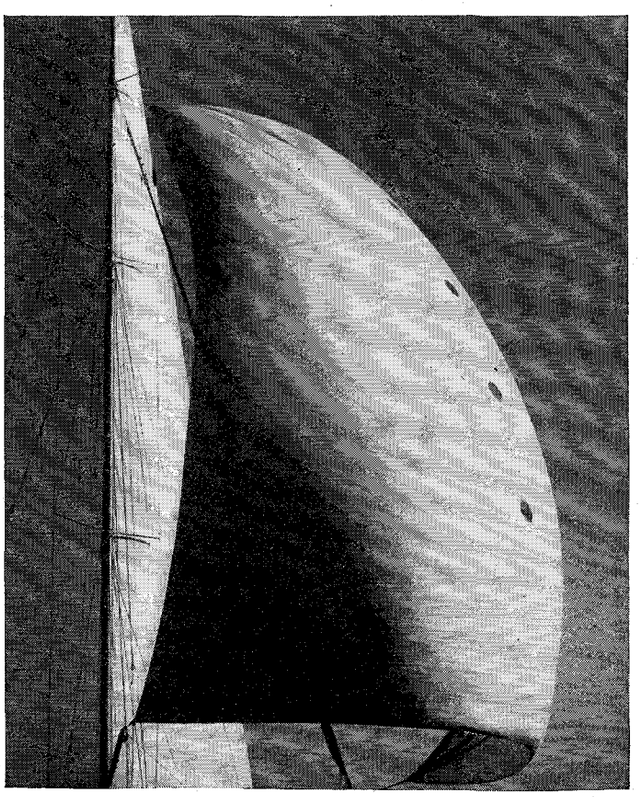
Known as "Rosey" to his friends, Rosenfeld was elected Commodore of the Regatta Circus Riders several years ago. For many years he was an official photographer of the American Power Boat Association.

Rosenfeld is fifty years old, is something of a yachtsman himself, and also a fisherman. He had a power-boat *Foto* expressly designed for his work, and often he and his two sons get up long before dawn, ready to start their activities.



Photographs © Morris Rosenfeld

Atlantic *is Commodore Rosenfeld's title for this picture of Gerard Lambert's famous schooner*



What a bag of wind looks like: 10,240 square feet of parachute spinnaker on board Endeavour

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Press Discusses du Pont-Raskob Case

Publicity Given to U. S. Tax Action Against New Deal Foes; Commentators Refer to Possible Political Repercussions

Nearly thirty-four years ago, wrote John K. Winkler in "The du Pont Dynasty," Pierre S. du Pont "brought with him from Ohio a short, stocky young man of twenty-three, with darting brown eyes and a steel trap mouth, as shy and retiring in manner as Pierre himself.

"This was John Jacob Raskob, whom Pierre had taken from a $45-a-month stenographer's job in a Lockport, New York, pump concern, and made his secretary. Son of an Irish mother and an Alsatian cigar-maker, long dead, young Raskob and his boss had become inseparable. The association was to make Raskob a pivotal figure in the rejuvenated du Pont Company."

Defensive Battle

Last week Mr. Raskob, now wealthy and a former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, struck out to defend his old-time boss and, incidentally, himself.

Two weeks ago the Government filed an amended answer to a suit by Pierre S. du Pont before the Board of Tax Appeals. In his suit the Chairman of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company had petitioned for relief from an extra assessment of income taxes for 1929.

Herman Oliphant, General Counsel for the Treasury, who made the Government's answer, flatly charged that Mr. du Pont "entered into a plan, agreement, and understanding" with Mr. Raskob in an "attempt to create fictitious losses for the purpose of understating their net taxable incomes respectively for the year 1929." The brief demanded that Mr. du Pont's taxes should be increased by $617,316 for the year in question.

Keystone

Pierre S. du Pont

Mr. Raskob, in a prepared statement, denied the charges.

"The case is," explained the Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.), "that he (Raskob) sold securities to Mr. du Pont and Mr. du Pont sold to him, both subsequently repurchasing. Mr. Raskob says he did this to establish losses in the manner provided by law. The charge is that these were fictitious transactions.

Denial by Raskob

"Mr. Raskob says that this is a question of whether there was an agreement to repurchase, which he denies. He and Mr. du Pont did not want further to disorganize a market, further to force securities down; therefore they sold to each other instead of through the exchanges."

The New York *Times* (Ind.-Dem.) in a special report noted that certain Treasury officials had decided the du Pont case blindfolded, in that they neither knew the participants nor the amounts involved before their decision. But the newspaper did not state the source of its information.

"Treasury spokesmen are guarding against the possibility that some malicious person may accuse the Administration of using the income-tax laws to punish its enemies," noted Alice Roosevelt Longworth satirically in her syndicated newspaper column. "The very idea is so repugnant to the President that he personally devised a most ingenious scheme whereby the case against the critic of the New Deal was considered on its merits. The charming story got to the papers somehow. . . . Accidentally, no doubt."

Paul Mallon, in his syndicated column, wrote more bluntly: "Thus Messrs. Raskob, du Pont . . . join a long list of anti-New Dealers, including such notables as the friends of Huey Long, Andrew Mellon, Walter Brown, Jim Watson. You will, however, look in vain for any tax cases involving wealthy pro-New Dealers. . . . The inference . . . has been plain. . . . It is that, if you want to stay out of Federal tax troubles, you apparently stand a better chance on the New Deal Side."

The Democratic Charlotte (North Carolina) *Observer* could not condone the action: "Six years is too long to require to ferret out alleged income-tax irregularities on the part of Raskob and du Pont. Even tho, however, the discovery were only now made of such claimed evasions on the part of these individuals, no more unpropitious moment could have been selected to press action. Their open and publicized rupture with the Washington Administration unavoidably conveys to the open public mind that the incident smacks of political oppression."

© International

John J. Raskob

"The outcome of the suit depends on many uncertainties," declared the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), "but there is no uncertainty about what the Administration did and what Raskob said. He has put the Revenue Office so deeply on the defensive that anything short of an immediate Congressional investigation will be construed as of the same effect as at least an admission of error."

"For ourselves," the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Ind.) asserted, "we hold no brief for either Mr. Raskob or Mr. du Pont. We have no means of knowing whether the charge of political persecution is well-founded. . . . But it is a certainty, at any rate, that the progress of the case will be watched with interest, and not the less so because the persistent baiting of Mr. Mellon does not completely eliminate the possibility that Mr. Raskob may be right."

Stepping Into SEC Shoes

William O. Douglas "rode the rails" to New York City from Yakima, Washington, at twenty-two, because he was determined to enter Columbia Law School.

Eager and ambitious, the tall, slender, blond young man worked hard at his studies, but the bursar threatened to throw him out because he had difficulty paying his bills.

Thinking fast, Mr. Douglas wrote a legal text-book, and raised enough money to satisfy his creditors.

After graduation, he went into legal work, which ended with his appointment as Sterling Professor of Law at Yale.

New honors came to Mr. Douglas, now thirty-seven, last week. President Roosevelt sent his name to the Senate for confirmation as a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

He has gained the admiration and respect of the Commission by this work, according to William T. Raymond, writing in *The Wall Street Journal*.

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After 17 Depressions

Colgate, of 130-Year-Old Company, Fights Coconut Oil Tax

As a brilliant morning sun beat down on a quaint shuttered building in lower Manhattan 130 years ago, twenty-three-year-old William Colgate bolted his breakfast in his second-story rooms and hurried downstairs.

It was an important day for him. In that combination home and business place he was opening his own soap store. He threw open the shutters, and awaited his first customer.

She was not long in coming, and she bought one bar of soap. Not much of an order, but William Colgate insisted on delivering it, even tho she lived all the way uptown—near City Hall!

Blank & Stoller

In his great-great-grandfather's footsteps: S. Bayard Colgate, President of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.

"The giving of that extra service, the delivery of that first bar of soap, was simple psychology," says the Huntsville (Alabama) *Register*.

Sound Policy

"It proved sound. The story spread, and new customers came to the shop in Dutch Street."

The firm, founded on a sound, conservative policy, expanded until it now boasts twelve plants, 8,000 employees, and 10,000 stockholders. Its occupancy (until 1910) of the same building for 104 years, believed a New York City record, reflects its conservatism.

In 1928 the company united with the Palmolive and Peet groups to form the second largest organization in the industry.

The Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company now joins a move to change the high Federal excise tax on one of its chief raw imports, coconut oil. This levy was imposed in 1934 by Congress over the protests of President Roosevelt.

Last week the head of the firm issued a statement in which he urged support of the Guffey-Dockweiler Bill, now before Congress, which would make coconut oil used in inedible products tax-free. This would save millions yearly for soap-makers.

Through the years, the Colgates have personally held the reins of their organization. To-day there rules as head of the united company, whose sales were $72,000,000 in 1934, the great-great-grandson of the founder, S. (for Samuel) Bayard Colgate, thirty-eight, earnest, and still conservative.

He believes the "certain fundamental principles" learned by the Colgate family in weathering seventeen depressions may prove useful now. These principles, he says, are "competition, profits, and service."

"We can't get out of a depression," he insists, "by giving less goods and fewer services, and asking higher prices. . . .

"Rather we must give more and produce more."

Not all of Mr. Colgate's life has been according to formula. Adventure in Mongolia called when he was still a student at Yale. He quit his classes to go with Roy Chapman Andrews on his expedition into the Gobi Desert, and handled all transportation.

Business Notes

Editor Peter Molyneaux of *The Texas Weekly* finds Dr. Francis E. Townsend's plan to give American citizens sixty years of age and over $200 a month "an impossible dream" because of the enormous expense.

The 2 per cent. tax on all business transactions to carry the plan, he says, "would be equivalent to $48 a month from every one of the 31,000,000 families in the United States, or $1.60 a day from every such family."

He explains the country-wide sweep of the Townsend movement in part on the premise that the average man has no idea of the difference between a million and a billion, let alone the yearly eighteen billions required for the plan.

"The real difference may be illustrated by pointing out that if the attempt should be made to count to one billion, and it were possible to count 300 every minute, ten hours a day, 365 days a year, taking only the extra day for each leap year off, it would require fifteen years, eighty days, five hours, and thirty-four minutes to count to one billion, whereas one million would be counted before the end of the sixth day."

* * *

The American public spent money last year, particularly during the Christmas month. Sales of general merchandise in department stores, mail-order organizations, and general and variety chain stores for 1935 totaled $5,121,694,000, according to A. W. Zelomek of the International Statistical Bureau, Inc. This volume, more than 7 per cent. above 1934, topped all years since 1931 and December volume surpassed all similar months since 1930.

"It is interesting to note," Mr. Zelomek, an economist, said, "that the American public spent nearly half as much for new passenger cars last year as they did for merchandise from all department stores, mail-order organizations, and general and variety chain stores."

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The Open Forum

Pat Crowe

Sir:—I notice in your issue of January 11 an article on Pat Crowe.

I am the lawyer who defended him and of whom the Chicago *Examiner*, the day after I made the address to the jury in the case on February 17, 1906, said:

"Attorney A. S. Ritchie's speech . . . is considered the best speech in a criminal case ever made in Omaha. . . ."

The jurors were not farmers, but from the city of Omaha. The reason for his acquittal (Crowe's) was not due to animosity toward the Beef Trust. ALBERT S. RITCHIE.

Omaha.

Sir:—The Pat Crowe trial was one of our most flagrant miscarriages of justice; and the "farmer jury" you mention was not to blame. Can you tell us:

Who shielded Pat Crowe so successfully for five long years?

Who frustrated all attempts to apprehend him after the crime? JOHN FAHNING.

Waterville, Minnesota.

Sir:—Last fall, while I was president of the local Kiwanis Club, Crowe spent the most of two days in my office, trying to get permission to talk before our group. . . .

Unable to get a hearing before any audience . . . he finally made a deal to . . . lecture at our local High School. When this was over he disappeared. I. J. UTTERBACK.

Newton, Iowa.

Sir:—Pat Crowe was born at Watervliet, New York.

Former Chief of Police Charles Gerrold, Troy, New York, when an officer, was sent to Washington Park, South Troy, to bring in a man who happened to be Pat.

I guess he can tell you where Pat is now, and whether or not he is alive. N. STODDARDT.

Brooklyn, New York.

[Charles Gerrold of Troy is no longer alive.—Editor.]

Astrology

Sir:—I was much surprized that a man of Edwin C. Hill's intelligence should make assertions such as appeared in the article, "Fortunes by Stars," in your issue of January 4.

Apparently he believes only what he can see and hear. He can not dispute that the sun and moon cause the tides, and even the planets add to that—so why could they not have influence on things other than tides?

Olean, New York. R. ANDREWS.

You Win

Sir:—In order to settle an argument started by a picture on the front cover of THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 11, 1936, will you please tell me if it is a picture of C.M.T.C. cadets at Fort Hancock, N. J., firing an eight-inch railway-gun sometime during the month of August, 1935?

© International

Mr. Pease

A friend of mine called me a liar when I pointed out to him that I was in the picture.

If you will kindly confirm my statement I will have every reason in the world to kick his teeth in. L. M. PEASE.

Manlius, New York.

[International News informs us that the photograph was taken at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, New Jersey, C.M.T.C. Coast Defense Drill, on August 22, 1935.—Editor.]

Czechoslovakia

Sir:—In the January 11 issue Joseph A. Seliga of Chicago tells us that Edward Benes was ruler of the Slovaks as well as the Czechs. It seems to me that it should be mentioned that he is also the ruler of Germans, Hungarians, Ruthenians, and Poles.

Czechoslovakia is a nation of minorities, among whom there are 7 million Czechs, 3 million Slovaks, 3½ million Germans, ¾ million Hungarians, ½ million Ruthenians, and 100,000 Poles. FRANK HICKEN.

Kansas City, Missouri.

[Consul General Jindrich Starch of Czechoslovakia informs THE LITERARY DIGEST that the population of his country, according to the 1930 census, is 14,729,536. They are all Czechoslovakians, he said, irrespective of their language or the land of their nativity.—Editor.]

"The Camera Never Lies"

Sir:—I have been a reader of the LITERARY DIGEST for twenty-five years, and have always come to your defense, when I heard you accused of partizanship.

But now since you depicted on the cover of the December 28 issue one of Washington's famous "old men," about to enter an automobile, I must agree with your critics that you are attempting, through a posed photograph, to lead your readers to believe that these gentlemen use this modern vehicle. E. WARD MAY.

Winchester, Kentucky.

Errata

Sir:—You refere in your December 28 issue to Cleveland as the *fifth* in population. Please note that it was *sixth* in 1930 among the first ten, which are as follows and not generally known in that order (round numbers): New York, 6,930,000; Chicago, 3,306,000; Philadelphia, 1,950,000; Detroit, 1,568,000; Los Angeles, 1,238,000; Cleveland, 900,400; St. Louis, 821,000; Baltimore, 804,800; Boston, 781,800; San Francisco, 634,400.

Shelbyville, Maryland. H. K. MORRIS.

Sir:—In your issue of January 11, page 36, you refer to the Speaker of the House of Representatives as Joseph William Byrns. His real name is Joseph Wellington Byrns.

New York. GEORGE WHITTINGLY.

Meaningless Verbiage

Sir:—I notice your correspondents are raising their voices, or dipping their pens in protest against verbal superfluities, but as yet they have not pointed to the worst offender.

"And/or" may be correctly used to signify either or both. "When and if" to denote time and condition, but "each and every" runs away with the laurels for meaningless verbiage since each is included in every, and every embraces each. EDITH WILLIAMS.

Ringoes, New Jersey.

"Concerning this phrase, 'each and every,' Rossiter Johnson in his Alphabet of Rhetoric says, 'As to the correctness of the expression *each and every*, some critics hold that it never should be used. Certainly it is pleonastic in the great majority of instances where it occurs; but there are a few rare cases in which it serves the purpose of first attributing the predicate distinctly to *each individual* and then to all collectively, but using *every* as a more emphatic inclusive than *all*." From "How to Speak English," by Frank H. Vizetelly, Litt.D., LL.D.—Editor.

© Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*

Setting the Table

—Cassel in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Dancing Children

Sir:—I don't agree with the article in THE DIGEST of January 4, "Happy Dancing Children."

I have noticed the children that dance have poorer marks in school than the ones that don't.

Berkeley, California. L. B. LYTLEM.

Parodied Poem

Sir:—In the Current Poetry Column of January 4th, the widely appreciated "Salt Sea Ballad" by John Masefield is brazenly parodied in "Farm Fever," without apology.

No crime is committed. Possibly it is only a tort to steal from the genius of others who must first conceive the meter, the rare and indefinable mystery of good poetry.

Salina, Kansas. OLIVER WALTHER WEBER.

[Mr. Franklin P. Adams (F.P.A.), the eminent editor in whose newspaper column "Farm Fever" first appeared, tells us that, in his opinion, John Masefield's poem is so thoroughly well known that an "apology" for a parody is scarcely necessary. "As well," said he, "write a parody on the 'Psalm of Life' and 'apologize' to Longfellow."—Editor.]

Charm in Comment

Sir:—As a constant reader of your poetry page for a good many years, I would like to make one request: that you return to your old policy of making some comment or introduction to each poem.

To me these were half the charm of the page.

Denver. U. B. STOKES.

Christian Unity

Sir:—No more important or far-reaching suggestion has ever been offered than that in your October 26 issue toward the problem of Christian Unity, by Dr. Finis Idleman and Dr. E. Stanley Jones, leaders in their respective communions.

They advocate that all denominational names be dropped and merged into "The Church of Christ in America"; and why not, except for purely sectarian reasons?

Few except the old members and the ministry know the difference, for example between the Methodist and the Presbyterian churches, except in name. W. J. HASTIE.

Albia, Iowa.

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Current Events

(Seven Days of History)

January 11.—Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of RFC, warns bankers that Government will continue lending until banks provide "free flow of credit" with reasonable interest rates to "small fellows" as well as "big fellows."

Austin P. Palmer, of New York City, wealthy retired mechanical engineer, arrested and held in $2,000 bail charged with sending threatening letters to President Roosevelt.

Railroads of Western United States prepared to begin on January 20 free pick-up and delivery of less than car-load freight in cities between Mississippi River and Rocky Mountains; will operate own trucks in large cities, while local concerns will act for them in smaller cities; plan filed with Interstate Commerce Commission for approval.

California's Department of Agriculture pledges aid to New York City in drive to eliminate food racketeers and protect both New York consumers and California producers.

Suit filed in U. S. District Court in Philadelphia, seeking to restrain President Roosevelt, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and Chester C. Davis, AAA Administrator, from stopping operation of the AAA; suit, in effect, is effort to have Supreme Court pass on constitutionality of its own rulings voiding legislation enacted by Congress.

January 12.—Thirty-four seamen perish in Pacific Coast storm as freighter *Iowa* is battered to pieces on shoals off mouth of Columbia River in Oregon.

Theodore August Metz, composer of song "A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," dies in New York City after long illness; he was eighty-seven.

Administrator Harry L. Hopkins rules that WPA workers must accept available jobs in private employment, permanent or temporary, provided such work is for full time, at prevailing wage-scale and does not conflict with established union relationships; workers accepting temporary jobs may return to WPA on completion of such work.

January 13.—Supreme Court by unanimous vote orders $200,000,000 of impounded AAA taxes returned to processors; decision does not apply to $1,000,000,000 taxes collected before January 6, when court invalidated AAA; refuses a test of Bankhead Cotton Control Act, holding that review had been "improvidently granted."

New Bonus Bill, providing for payment of adjusted compensation certificates with issue of non-transferable baby bonds in denominations of $50 and $100, but which can be cashed by World War veterans at any Post-office, introduced in Senate.

Allie S. Freed, president of Paramount Motors Corporation, announces national program of six or eight groups to construct 8,000,000 low-cost houses; Mr. Freed heads Committee sponsoring plan.

Samuel Lionel Rothafel, known to millions of radio-listeners and theater-goers as "Roxy," dies of heart disease in his sleep in New York at age of fifty-three.

January 14.—Seventeen persons killed when giant air-liner crashes in swamp near Goodwin, Arkansas; plane bound from New York to Los Angeles; cause undetermined.

Mrs. Thomas D. Schall, widow of Senator from Minnesota, announces she will be candidate for seat left vacant by her husband's death.

Daniel Webster Mead, of Madison, Wisconsin, elected President of American Society of Civil Engineers as eighty-third annual meeting opens in New York City.

January 15.—Short-circuit and fire in a central power-house throws large portion of New York City into darkness; more than 60,000 persons delayed in subways.

Snowslide 150 feet wide buries three coaches of a train in the high Sierra Nevada Mountains near Colfax, California; overturns observation-car, slightly injuring eleven passengers; all telephone lines along track torn out by slide.

Governor Chandler of Kentucky signs Act repealing 3 per cent. State sales tax, effective at once. Tax had produced $15,000,000.

Four billion dollars expenditures and $2,000,000,000 receipts for fiscal year from July 1 to date, reported by Government officials.

New treatment for diabetes by use of heretofore unknown compound of insulin announced in *The Journal of the American Medical Association;* four Danish scientists discover method of utilizing protein found in trout to prolong insulin effect.

Dr. Albert Einstein, German physicist and exile from his native land because he is a Jew, applies for United States citizenship at Trenton, New Jersey.

January 16.—Wireless message announces Lincoln Ellsworth and his copilot, Herbert Hollick-Kenyon, American flyers, are alive and well at Little America; had been unreported since November 23.

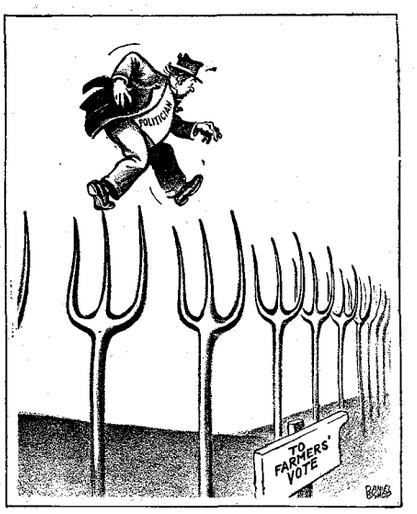
Former President Hoover ir address before 10,000 at Lincoln, Nebraska, offers three-point farm program to change present "economy of scarcity" to one of plenty, and restore our "lost" foreign markets.

Three persons injured and a fourth missing after mysterious explosion which wrecked Jackson Parish Court-house at Jonesboro, Louisiana.

January 17.—Spelman Fund of New York grants $1,000,000 to University of Chicago for construction of building to house groups studying problems of practical government.

More than two-hundred relief workers driven from court-house at Fort Scott, Kansas, by tear-gas; they had congregated to demand higher relief wages; Kansas National Guard called to prevent violence.

Scientists at Corning Glass Works, Corning, New York, begin inspecting "crate" and flat car in which world's largest telescope mirror will be shipped 3,000 miles to Mt. Wilson Observatory near Pasadena, California; car built with "well" in center to permit the twenty-foot disk to pass through tunnels and under bridges.



A Ticklish Road This Year
—*Bishop in the St. Louis* Star-Times

WHAT'S THE NAME, PLEASE?

Baillieu — Australian economist — rimes closely with *fail you.*

Blakiston—President, Trinity College, Oxford—he uses *a* as in *bat,* but permits *a* of *bay: bla'kis-ton.*

Bojer—Norwegian author—just as spelled: *bo'jer.*

Gandolfi—conductor—with Italian values: *gahn-dol'fee.*

Gedye—foreign correspondent, *New York Times*—"rimes exactly with *Teddy* or *ready.*"

Hawarden—Viscount—he gives it, *hay-war'den.*

Huizinga — Dutch historian — the nearest English is *hoyz'ing-gah.*

Laing—author (p. 24)—his publishers call it *lang.*

Leacock—Canadian essayist, economist—rimes with *sea-cock.*

Thesiger—British actor—he gives it *thess'idg-er.*

Tredegar—Viscount, artist, poet—stress the second syllable: *tre-dee'gar.*

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First, don't stop believing you can write; there is no reason to think you can't write until you have tried. Don't be discouraged if your first attempts are rejected. That happens to the best authors, even to those who have "arrived." Remember, too, there is no age limit in the writing profession. Conspicuous success has come to both young and old writers.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Generous.—The young bride was extolling the virtues of her husband to a friend.

"George is just the most generous man in the world," she declared. "He gives me everything credit can buy."—*Pearson's.*

Difference.—"That means fight where I come from!"

"Well, why don't you fight then?"

" 'Cause I ain't where I come from."

—*Williams Purple Cow.*

Bad Habit—TUAN—"What was all that laughter and noise that I heard last evening, Ahmed?"

AHMED—"Excuse me, Tuan, but the cook and I were celebrating our silver wedding!"

TUAN—"Well, just see that it does not happen again."—*El Paso World-News.*

Boomerang.—A man on trial for his life was being examined by a group of alienists. Suddenly one doctor jumped up and shouted at him:

"Quick, how many feet has a centipede?"

The man came back in a dry, dry voice:

"Gad, is that all you have to worry about?"—*Troy (N. Y.) Times-Record.*

In Character.—The eminent alienist recognized the thug who was holding him up.

"Look here," he protested, "I'm your benefactor. Don't you recall that I once saved you from a life sentence by proving you crazy?"

"Sure, I remember you now," the thug said as he continued his work. "And ain't holdin' up your benefactor a crazy thing to do?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Taking No Chances.—In the early days of the War the officer in charge of a British station in the heart of Africa received the following wireless message from his superior officer:

"War declared; arrest all enemy aliens in your district."

With commendable promptness the superior officer received this reply:

"Have arrested seven Germans, three Belgians, two Frenchmen, four Italians, one Austrian and an American. Please say with whom we are at war."—*Montreal Star.*

Round 'n' Round.—If Alexander Woollcott had written "The Music Goes 'Round and Around":

The melodic combination of purely monosyllabic words with musical symbols, which we in this what we like to call enlightened era designate as music, continues without surcease its circular motion, reaching its ultimate climax by way of the most obvious of exits—the one right here.

By way of variety it is possible, yea, highly probable, that pressure on the instrument's initial key, one of several which normally control the sound emanating therefrom, will result in nothing more nor less than a continuance of the revolution of the said sounds through, over, across and out of the aforementioned instrument.

Still and all, God wot, it comes out here.

—G. REAPER *in New York Daily News.*

Hint.—THE VICAR—"I want to speak to you, Fishner, about the milk you've been delivering lately—we don't require it for christenings."—*Grit (Sydney, Australia).*

Doubtful.—SPECIALIST—"Could you pay for an operation if I thought one was necessary?"

PATIENT—"Would you find one necessary if I could not pay for it?"—*Stuttgarter Illustrierte.*

Slips That Pass in the Type

Canine Incompatibility.—
DOG IN BED, ASKS DIVORCE
—*Galveston (Tex.) paper.*

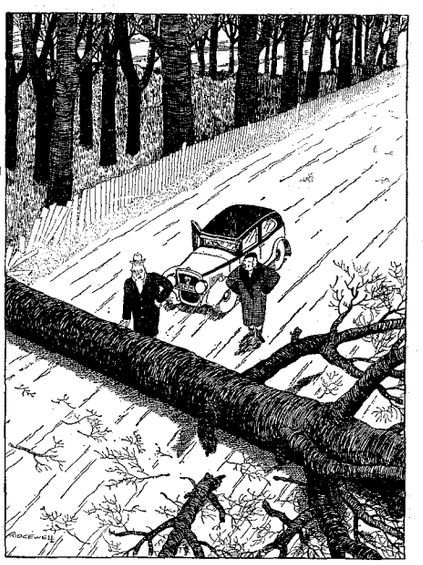
Only Slightly Shopworn. — For Sale — Practically new child under ten years, 146 W. Olive Ave.—*Monrovia (Calif.) paper.*

Versatile Beast.—C——— H——— has bought a cow and he is now supplying his neighbors with milk, butter and eggs.—*Vermont paper.*

Stiff Requirement. — Unusual opportunity for biscuit salesman with new modern institution; must have at least 2 years' experience within last 6 months or do not apply.—*Kansas City (Mo.) paper.*

Bridegroom in Glad Rags.—The bride looked lovely in a blue transparent velvet dress with silver accessories and wore a corsage of talisman roses, while Mr. —— wore black transparent velvet with gold accessories and also wore a corsage of talisman roses.—*Joliet (Ill.) paper.*

David *vs.* Goliath.—A line of Japanese artillery was moving through a wide gap in the line and was grabbed by a Japanese corporal, bodily carried back through the line and hurled with great force to the gutter.—*Winston-Salem (N. C.) paper.*



"No, Edith, a saw is not included in the tool-kit."
—The Humorist (*London*)

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

News.—Old lady meeting a one-legged tramp on the street: "Poor man, you have lost a leg, haven't you?"

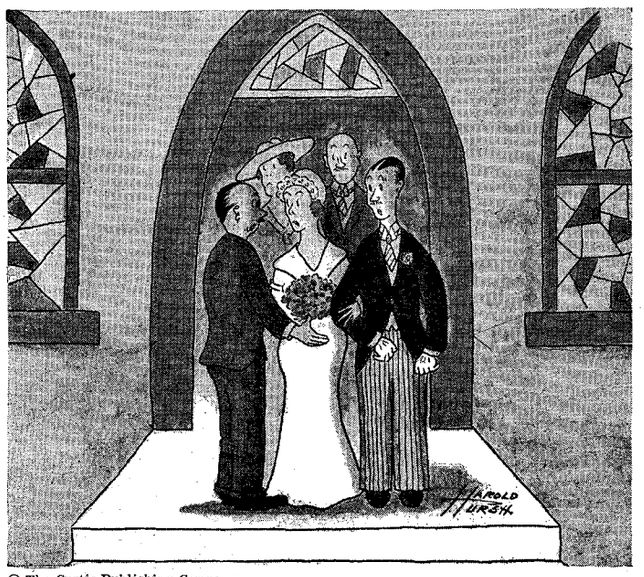
Tramp, looking down at his foot: "Well, I'll be darned if I haven't."—*Florida Times-Union.*

Considerate. — SAILOR — "Don't bother me. I am writing to my girl."

MARINE—"But why are you writing so slowly?"

SAILOR — "She can't read very fast."—*The Job Order (U. S. S. Melville).*

Sound Horn Visibly.—Driving home rather late the other night, a lady we know was waved over to the curb by a cop just as she was turning off the Avenue. "What's the matter?" she asked. "Lady," said the cop, "don't you know that when you turn a corner you ought to make an audible hand-signal?"—*The New Yorker.*



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"Gladys! Does This Mean Our Engagement is Off?"

—*Harold Hursh in* The Saturday Evening Post

Agreed. — TELEPHONE OPERATOR — "Is this 1749?"

MAID (very black)—"Yassum."

T. O.—"Is this Mrs. Blots' residence?"

V. B. M.—"Yassum."

T. O.—"Long distance from Washington."

V. B. M.—"Heh! Heh! Yassum, sho' is."—*Alabama Rammer-Jammer.*

Reciprocal.—A lady who had employed a Chinaman as cook asked him his name.

"Me name San Toy Lee," he said.

"Ah, your name is too long," the lady replied. "I will call you John."

"All light," responded John. "What's your name?"

"Mrs. Charlotte Anne Hemingway," she told him.

"Your name too long," remarked John. "I call you Cholly."—*The Mutual Magazine.*

Painful Cure.—Lapidus and Cohen, so the story goes, were two sheep-ranchers. They owned adjoining farms—but they disliked each other most cordially.

One morning, Lapidus rushed into the doctor's office.

"Doctor," he yodeled, "I got tarrible trouble. I cen't slipp at night. Vot's de bast tink I should doink so dot I cen gatt some slipp?"

The doctor shrugged.

"The best remedy for insomnia," he advised, "is always the simplest one. You own a sheep-ranch. Why don't you count your sheep jumping over a fence each night?"

Lapidus groaned loudly.

"I tried dot," he howled, "batt it's no good. De sheep kipp jumpink into Cohen's pasture!"—*Mark Hellinger in the New York American.*

Steady Customer.—HOUSEWIFE—"Look here, my man, why do you always come to my house to beg?"

TRAMP—"Doctor's orders, madam."

HOUSEWIFE—"Doctor's orders?"

TRAMP—"He told me that when I found food that agreed with me I should stick to it."—*Pearson's Weekly.*

Early Bird.—HOTEL PROPRIETOR—"Do you want the porter to call you?"

GUEST — "No; thanks! I awaken every morning at seven."

PROPRIETOR—"Then would you mind calling the porter?"—*Young Republican.*

Close Shave.—A couple of boys out in Ioway were discussing the recent drought. One fellow had some wheat which he managed to harvest.

"The drought sure has made the wheat short this year."

"Short? Say, I had to lather mine to mow it!"—*Chaparral.*

Definitely Inferior. — Mrs. Goldberg called Mrs. Mefoofsky to the dumbwaiter the other afternoon to get some advice about what movie she should see with her husband that night. "Hozz de peek-ture by de Occidental Tee-ay-ter?" she queried; "is it good?"

"Dunt go!" cautioned Mrs. Mefoofsky, "Shtinks out loud. We wukked out in de meedle. It was impossible to sit true it twice!"—*Walter Winchell in the New York Daily Mirror.*

Slips That Pass in the Type

Tired of It All.—FOR SALE—Good family now reasonable. V—— H. B——.—*Middletown (Conn.) paper.*

On All Fours.—WANTED—Pair of kittens. Must be cheap and in good running order. P. O. Box 87.—*Liverpool (Nova Scotia) paper.*

We're All Eyes.—Don't go hunting or fishing without a waterproof matchbox full of watches. Be sure—Look!—*Sportsman's Show program.*

Common Juvenile Ailment. — F. W. C—— who has been ill with arithmetic was able to go out of the house Sunday.—*Warren (Ohio) paper.*

Contrition?—
ITALIANS DROP
100 BONDS ON
EMPEROR'S CITY
—*Columbus (Ohio) paper.*

Tongue in Cheek?—J—— H——, 33, chif clrk for h B—— I—— Oil Company, did in a hospial hr of injuris in an auomobil-ruck collision on h highway nar Ozona Tusday. W—— A——, a companion, was injurd an dis sill in h hospial hr. H—— J——, drivr of h ruck, also was injurd.—*Dallas paper.*

Spraying the Springs.—Mrs. E—— P—— and daughter E—— are spending a few weeks in Chicago where E—— is under the doctor's car.—*Kenosha (Wis.) paper.*

Going at it With a Vengeance.—A—— went to work for the I—— M—— M—— Co., ten months ago, expressing a determination to learn the sipping business.—*Philadelphia paper.*

Amazing!
WINTER WEATHER
COMES TO WINSTED
YEAR AFTER YEAR
—*Winsted (Conn.) paper.*

Hot and Crowded.—Tom Paine, who first suggested freedom of the American colonies wrote or composed 'The Crisis,' which is said to have inspired the Colonial troops to win the battle of Trenton on a drumhead beside a revolutionary fire.—*Jackson (Miss.) paper.*

Inferiority Complex?—Well, you can tramp through the markets daily—looking, pricing and comparing. But there's an easier way—a more accurate way—a more up-to-the-minute way—READ THE FOOL ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS NEWSPAPER.—*Winter Haven (Fla.) paper.*

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Current Events

(Seven Days of History)

February 14.—Judge George A. Welsh of the Federal District Court in Philadelphia, rules all World War veterans, their wives and widows, registered or not, have preference over others to Federal relief jobs.

Federal employees in December numbered 657,885 men and 157,904 women, a total of 815,789, or 35 per cent. increase in two years.

Negro fisherman rescues ten persons from blazing forty-seven-foot cabin cruiser *Woronoc* off Miami, Florida; Coast Guard plane directs rescuer to scene.

Elmer B. O'Hara, Chairman of Democratic State Central Committee, and State Senator A. J. Wilkowski, of Michigan, sentenced by Judge W. McKay Skillman to serve four to five years in State prison for their part in a vote recount fraud.

February 15.—President Roosevelt sends personal letters to heads of twenty Latin-American States suggesting inter-American Peace Conference be held at Buenos Aires, to "determine how the maintenance of peace between American republics may best be safeguarded."

Administration's $500,000,000 substitute Farm Relief Bill passed by Senate by vote of 56-20; will give Government even broader control of farm production than the invalidated AAA.

February 16.—Reconstruction Finance Corporation announces plan to buy all mortgages insured by Federal Housing Administration in effort to stimulate private building; will aid private lending institutions wishing to convert approved mortgages into cash.

Dr. James H. Robinson, historian, dies of heart attack at his home in New York City; his books, "The Mind in the Making," "Introduction to the History of Western Europe," and others became world famous.

United States Government within two weeks will take over Boulder Dam in Black Canyon of Colorado River between Arizona and Nevada; construction, begun in April, 1931, by Six Companies, Inc., to be completed two years before contract date.

Four persons killed as two houses are wrecked by gas explosions in Detroit; walls of one house blown away, causing roof to drop.

February 17.—Supreme Court rules by 8 to 1 vote that Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, was constitutionally constructed and that sale of power developed at dam is constitutional.

Chairman John J. O'Connor of House Rules Committee threatens to kick the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin "from the Capitol to the White House" in retaliation for disparaging remarks made by the priest over radio; House members cheer Mr. O'Connor's attack.

Snowslide wipes out mining camp, killing six persons and injuring two others near Mancos, Colorado; cook-house, mining buildings and bunk-houses of Hesperus Fuel Company wrecked.

Hiram Percy Maxim, inventor of Maxim silencer for guns and numerous other implements of warfare, dies in Mennonite Hospital and Sanitarium at La Junta, Colorado.

Five horse-drawn sleds, loaded with food and fuel, reach Hatfield, Missouri, after traveling six miles through deep snowdrifts; month's isolation caused town's 200 residents to burn shade-trees for fuel and use food supplies sparingly.

February 18.—Former Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York will attend Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia as district delegate; will have opportunity to "take a walk" if Party supports New Deal.

Senate passes compromise neutrality resolution extending existing law until May 1, 1937, and sends it to President; only addition is an embargo on loans and credits to belligerents and an exemption in favor of American Republics at war with non-American States.

Two big plants of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Inc., at Akron, Ohio, blockaded by more than 1,000 strikers; police abandon effort to take in non-union workers, fearing riot.

February 19.—Bruno Richard Hauptmann, convicted kidnaper and murderer of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., resentenced to die the week of March 30; Justice Thomas W. Trenchard, of Trenton, New Jersey, passes sentence for third time.

Rich Glauber salt deposits, discovered by Federal relief workers last summer in Northwestern North Dakota, described at annual meeting of American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers in New York City; deposits valued at $350,000,000; salt used in industry.

Five firemen killed while attempting to save the eighty-seven-year-old Odd Fellows Lodge Building, a landmark of Columbus, Ohio; all trapped on second story fire-escape and crushed as wall falls.

Dr. N. Gillmor Long, perched on a crane, fifty feet above ground, amputates arm of mechanic penned in wreckage of crane-cab, jammed on steel girders after twenty foot drop at Lowell, Massachusetts; patient, conscious throughout operation, lowered down fifty-foot ladder and rushed to hospital.

February 20.—Department of Justice revealed that a twenty-year hunt for John M. Cornell ended successfully Tuesday with his arrest in New York City; Cornell, one-time paymaster, vanished in 1916 after Navy charged him with embezzlement of $20,000.

Downtown Utica, New York, resumes normal business activities after two days of subterranean fires and surface explosions caused by leaking gas mains.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who claims discovery of North Pole in 1908 and who a generation ago was jeered as a "faker" and "fraud," emerged from retirement and demanded that science recognize his claim and clear his name "before I die."

WHAT'S THE NAME, PLEASE?

Metropolitan Opera

Besuner—contralto—she says *beh'-sooner.*

Habich—basso—to rime with *"Ah wish"; hah'bish.*

Lazzari—basso—he objects to *la-zar'i,* and wants *laht'za-ree.*

Maison—tenor—with French nasal *n* (as in *song*) : *may"zon (g)'.*

Manski—soprano—as in "See the *man ski*": *man'skee.*

Mario—soprano—stress on first syllable: *mah'ree-o.*

Petina—soprano—despite the usual *pe-tee'na,* she says *peh'ti-na.*

Petri—director of chorus—*e* of *pet;* or, *peh'tree.*

Giacomo Spadoni—conductor—his full name is *jah'ko-mo spah-do'nee.*

Symons—soprano—nothing alien in this; rime with *piemans.*

General Mitchell Dies

To the American airmen he commanded in France, he was "Billy." To higher governmental officials, because of his openly caustic criticism of War and Navy Department methods, Brig. Gen. William Lendrum Mitchell was "the bad boy of aviation." Last week, at fifty-six, he died in a New York hospital.

Returning, bemedaled, from France, he stood "desk aviator" duties four years, then began calling for efficient air-planes instead of "crates," and insisting that aviation was the new "Queen of Battles." His outspoken directness blazed and resounded.

Eventually his charges that a series of grave aeronautical disasters were "the direct result of the incompetency, criminal negligence, and almost treasonable administration of the national defense by the Navy and War Departments" brought about his court-martial. The late Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff and president of the court, "knew practically nothing about aviation," General Mitchell thundered. Another president was named.

"Guilty," pronounced the court. He was "suspended from rank, command, and duty, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances for five years." When President Coolidge approved, General Mitchell voluntarily wrote finis to his Army career.

"One of that kind of soldier who is wonderful in war and terrible in peace," said General Summerall.

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When *Doctors* "Feel Rotten" —This Is What *They* Do!

ARTIE McGOVERN

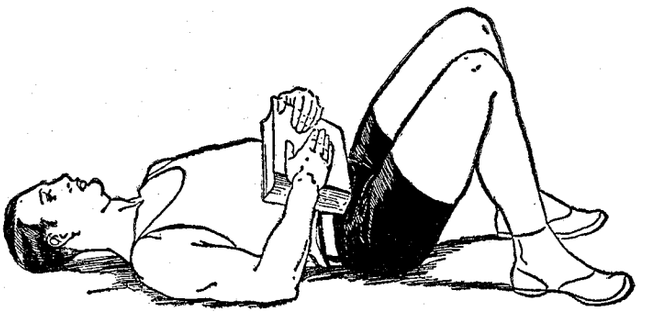
Formerly Director of New York Physicians' Club. National Amateur Champion Boxer at 16! Learned science of training in prize ring days, but realized, after opening first gym, he should know more about workings of human body. So he studied at Cornell University Medical Clinic, where he was also physical director for 8 years.

Today, at 44, is a model of physical perfection — stronger and more active than the average college athlete.

HOW can many of New York's busiest physicians stand up under their gruelling duties? Why are their nerves so steady, their minds so clear after nights of broken sleep and days of fatiguing work?

The answer is simple. They follow rules for health described by Artie McGovern in his new book. Many not only go to McGovern's famous gymnasium in New York, but asked him to become Physical Director of the New York Physicians' Club!

These doctors are too wise to fall for work-outs that leave the "patient" gasping, dizzy, exhausted, the kind of exercise that does more harm than good. And not only doctors have benefited by McGovern's safe, sane methods. Among the nationally known people who have used them are: Grover Whalen, Walter Lippmann, Vincent Richards, Babe Ruth, Gene Sarazen, Rube Goldberg, Frank Sullivan, Paul Whiteman, Isaac Marcosson.



The exercise shown above (which may be done while you are lying in bed) is one of the best you can do! On the other hand, such stunts as bending over and touching your feet with your hands are some of the WORST you can do—on a par with trick food fads and crazy diets. McGovern's book shows you how to keep fit WITHOUT such drudgery or exhausting exercise!

America's Greatest Trainer at Last Reveals His Secret of Keeping Fit!

In his new book Artie McGovern gives you "de-bunked" truth about exercise. He explodes popular fallacies. He shows you how to increase vigor, feel better, end constipation, and either lose weight or put on solid pounds—how to get more enjoyment out of life. Your particular problem (depending upon the type of person *you* are) is treated as such.

Here is a book of unvarnished truth about *your* body, *your* health, *your* living habits. It shows the ONE *safe* way to control weight (the way *doctors* and *athletes* do); how to eliminate nervousness, sleeplessness; how to correct constipation without laxatives; how to tone-up your entire system, and build reserve vitality to resist sickness. And all with simple, easy exercises you can do *at home*—without apparatus!

Are You Overweight—Run-Down—Constipated?

Do you feel run-down? Are your muscles flabby? Are you overweight or underweight? Do you take laxatives? Do you sleep poorly? Do you wake up tired? If your answer to one or more of these is "Yes" then you owe it to yourself and family to try the McGovern method.

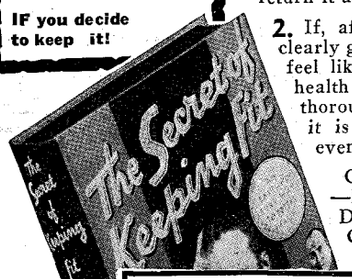
Artie McGovern doesn't make you give up smoking, cocktails, juggle calories or vitamins. He has no pills, trick reducing salts, tonics or apparatus to sell you. His famous Method is based upon sound scientific principles; the result of 20 years' experience in planning physical culture programs for people in all walks of life. Thousands have paid up to $500 for the McGovern course—now so clearly described and illustrated in this great new book, "The Secret of Keeping Fit"—the very same method relied upon by thousands of doctors and men important in public life.

SEND NO MONEY

WOMEN

Some of the famous women who have taken the McGovern Course are: Maureen Orcutt, Julia Hoyt, BabeDidrikson, Mrs. Morgan Belmont, Hannah Williams.

PRICE $1.98 IF you decide to keep it!



TRY THE McGOVERN METHOD ON THIS 30-DAY DOUBLE GUARANTEE

The McGovern method has worked for thousands and can therefore be sold on these terms:

1. Send no money with the convenient coupon below. When postman hands you your copy of Artie McGovern's new book, THE SECRET OF KEEPING FIT, deposit with him the Special Offer price of only $1.98, plus a few cents postage. If, after five days' reading, you are not convinced that the McGovern Method is just what you need and want—you may return it and your money will be refunded at once.

2. If, after applying for 30 days the principles clearly given in Mr. McGovern's book, you don't feel like a new person, vibrant with glowing health and new-found "pep"—if you aren't thoroughly convinced by actual RESULTS that it is working wonders for YOU—you may even then return the book for a full refund.

Clip and mail this coupon—without money—NOW! SIMON AND SCHUSTER, Inc., Dept. 142, 386 Fourth Ave., New York City.

BABE RUTH

—What the McGovern Method Did for Him

	Before	After
Weight	256	216
Neck	17½	15½
Chest	43	40
Expanded	45½	47
Waist	49¾	38
Hips	47	41
Thigh	25	23
Calf	16¼	15

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"McGovern's Course of Health Building is the most effective, valuable exercise system I have ever experienced. In previous years I have tried various methods to keep in good trim, but none compares with yours for getting results.

"Your health-building program has been of untold value to me. I heartily recommend it to golfers, both professional and amateur, and I am also convinced that it will prove a blessing for any average man or woman"

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Send me a copy of Artie McGovern's new illustrated book, "The Secret of Keeping Fit," which tells in complete detail the methods Artie McGovern uses in keeping doctors and famous men and women in all walks of life up to par. When postman delivers it, I will pay $1.98, plus few cents postage charges.

It is distinctly understood that, if I care to, I may return the book within 5 days. It is also understood that, if putting Mr. McGovern's method into practice does not, within one month, produce the actual results I want, I am to have the privilege of returning the book. In either case my $1.98 is to be refunded at once.

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☐ Check here if you are enclosing $1.98 herewith, thus saving postage charges. Same refund privileges apply, of course.

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